

Also, petition of Spring Creek Union, No. 345 (41 members), for a parcels-post law and postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WASHBURN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jerome M. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEISSE: Petition of American Forestry Association, for forest preservation—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Fullerton J. Waldo, secretary Civil-Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, against method of selection of census employees as provided for in H. R. 7597—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. WOOD: Petitions of J. Day Flack, Edwin Burhorn, F. L. Pryor, F. H. Plum, Alfred R. Wolff, Franklin D. R. Furman, L. P. Buslig, and H. F. Gurney, for H. R. 11562, providing for repayment of collateral inheritance tax to the Stevens School of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.—to the Committee on Claims.

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 3, 1908.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last, when, on request of Mr. CLAPP, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RAILWAY OF WASHINGTON.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the City and Suburban Railway of Washington for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

EAST WASHINGTON HEIGHTS TRACTION RAILROAD COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the East Washington Heights Traction Railroad Company of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Washington Railway and Electric Company of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

GEORGETOWN AND TENNALLYTOWN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Potomac Electric Power Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Brightwood Railway Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Washington Gaslight Company of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF GEORGETOWN GASLIGHT COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Georgetown Gaslight Company of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of John H. Baker *v.* United States;

In the cause of George Seymour et al. *v.* United States; and

In the cause of Marie Josephine Le Sassier, administratrix of the estate of Francois Meillon, deceased, *v.* United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 4048) granting an increase of pension to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows of such soldiers and sailors, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House insists upon its amendments to the bill (S. 485) to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Texas, and to provide for terms of court at Amarillo, Tex., and for a clerk for said court, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. JENKINS, Mr. LITTLEFIELD, and Mr. HENRY of Texas, managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 598. An act granting an increase of pension to William Poor;

H. R. 854. An act granting an increase of pension to Noah E. Thornburgh;

H. R. 1033. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen H. Sanborn;

H. R. 1080. An act granting an increase of pension to David Stidd;

H. R. 1468. An act granting a pension to Sarah K. Adams;

H. R. 1485. An act granting an increase of pension to Hiram L. Russell;

H. R. 1503. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Fillmore;

H. R. 1504. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew C. Gibson;

H. R. 1591. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard F. Williams;

H. R. 1607. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Carter;

H. R. 1608. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Craver;

H. R. 1716. An act granting an increase of pension to Lee P. Garrett;

H. R. 2217. An act granting an increase of pension to James Adams;

H. R. 2218. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewis L. Bingham.

H. R. 2344. An act granting an increase of pension to James B. Paige;

H. R. 2349. An act granting an increase of pension to Leander M. Clark;

H. R. 2423. An act granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Chapin;

H. R. 2424. An act granting an increase of pension to David D. Reese;

H. R. 2429. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth H. Olcott;

H. R. 2640. An act granting an increase of pension to Amos B. Batchelder;

H. R. 2658. An act granting a pension to James Bates;

H. R. 2662. An act granting an increase of pension to Patrick Fitzgerald;

H. R. 2685. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha F. Allen;

H. R. 2709. An act granting an increase of pension to George Collins;

- H. R. 2710. An act granting an increase of pension to William Lambert;
- H. R. 2724. An act granting an increase of pension to John L. Cleary, alias John L. Clark;
- H. R. 2777. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Spencer;
- H. R. 2827. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederick J. Meyer;
- H. R. 2862. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore F. Ray;
- H. R. 2893. An act granting an increase of pension to James Henderson;
- H. R. 2922. An act granting an increase of pension to Jane Spears;
- H. R. 2923. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Bradley;
- H. R. 2925. An act granting an increase of pension to Amelia D. Robertson;
- H. R. 2927. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Mull;
- H. R. 2930. An act granting an increase of pension to Arnold Mattingly;
- H. R. 2931. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Pavey;
- H. R. 2933. An act granting an increase of pension to Mott V. Eames;
- H. R. 2936. An act granting an increase of pension to Milton M. Orton;
- H. R. 2962. An act granting a pension to Mary E. Becking;
- H. R. 2972. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Julius;
- H. R. 2988. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Andrews;
- H. R. 3070. An act granting a pension to Anna E. Lucas;
- H. R. 3109. An act granting an increase of pension to Elkanah A. Richards;
- H. R. 3137. An act granting an increase of pension to Willet Shottenkirk;
- H. R. 3217. An act granting an increase of pension to Zylpha Raymond;
- H. R. 3223. An act granting an increase of pension to Marcus A. Stephenson;
- H. R. 3224. An act granting an increase of pension to William C. Greenlee;
- H. R. 3230. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah Miller;
- H. R. 3231. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Casey;
- H. R. 3265. An act granting an increase of pension to Matilda C. Carruth;
- H. R. 3323. An act granting an increase of pension to Swen Dahlberg;
- H. R. 3342. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Belville;
- H. R. 3353. An act granting an increase of pension to David W. Conrath;
- H. R. 3452. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Leonard;
- H. R. 3495. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Clark;
- H. R. 3514. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Tomlin;
- H. R. 3515. An act granting an increase of pension to James Daly;
- H. R. 3615. An act granting an increase of pension to William F. Carter;
- H. R. 3617. An act granting an increase of pension to William E. Cox;
- H. R. 3630. An act granting an increase of pension to Jennings Branham;
- H. R. 3635. An act granting an increase of pension to Jesse T. Power;
- H. R. 3651. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Christian;
- H. R. 3653. An act granting an increase of pension to Walter C. Knight;
- H. R. 3657. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Parish;
- H. R. 3661. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Tyler;
- H. R. 3663. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert A. McAulay;
- H. R. 3667. An act granting an increase of pension to Louis R. Thomas;
- H. R. 3685. An act granting an increase of pension to John V. Larrimer;
- H. R. 3814. An act granting an increase of pension to Nancy Harmon;
- H. R. 3836. An act granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Haley;
- H. R. 4073. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Jones;
- H. R. 4089. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Aber;
- H. R. 4104. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Martin;
- H. R. 4127. An act granting an increase of pension to Maria Green;
- H. R. 4129. An act granting a pension to Sophia Conlon;
- H. R. 4130. An act granting a pension to Mary Cox;
- H. R. 4212. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis O. Vandersluis;
- H. R. 4233. An act granting an increase of pension to Nicodemus D. Henry;
- H. R. 4234. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Tannery;
- H. R. 4250. An act granting an increase of pension to Austin Green;
- H. R. 4370. An act granting an increase of pension to Bridget D. Farrell;
- H. R. 4414. An act granting an increase of pension to Patrick H. Fern;
- H. R. 4418. An act granting an increase of pension to Winslow H. Furrows;
- H. R. 4489. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin B. Brininger;
- H. R. 4492. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Clark;
- H. R. 4506. An act granting an increase of pension to Theresa M. Randall;
- H. R. 4507. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. McPherson;
- H. R. 4515. An act granting an increase of pension to William S. Aukerman;
- H. R. 4518. An act granting an increase of pension to James W. Eastman;
- H. R. 4519. An act granting an increase of pension to William Minick;
- H. R. 4533. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Gage;
- H. R. 4534. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Lewis;
- H. R. 4542. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Teeling;
- H. R. 4653. An act granting an increase of pension to Jose M. Jaramillo;
- H. R. 4667. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Clendenin;
- H. R. 4670. An act granting an increase of pension to Elisha H. Colburn, alias William H. Lowry;
- H. R. 4672. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Lewis;
- H. R. 4677. An act granting an increase of pension to Sylvia M. Anthony;
- H. R. 4696. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Darst;
- H. R. 4697. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. King;
- H. R. 4753. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Jones;
- H. R. 4754. An act granting a pension to Jane E. Chapel;
- H. R. 4759. An act granting an increase of pension to George H. Williams;
- H. R. 4762. An act granting a pension to Kate B. Wheeler;
- H. R. 4935. An act granting an increase of pension to Clark Kelly;
- H. R. 4946. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Baker;
- H. R. 4947. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Leabo;
- H. R. 4948. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Lamountain;
- H. R. 4962. An act granting an increase of pension to Josephine M. Pearsall;
- H. R. 4969. An act granting a pension to Jane Bain;
- H. R. 5295. An act granting an increase of pension to Julia Burns;
- H. R. 5571. An act granting a pension to Lodema Cooley;

H. R. 5611. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Barnes;
 H. R. 5617. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew Balbach;
 H. R. 5621. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Ricketts;
 H. R. 5705. An act granting an increase of pension to Nellie P. Coyle;
 H. R. 6013. An act granting an increase of pension to James Brown;
 H. R. 6033. An act granting an increase of pension to Fred B. Bowman;
 H. R. 6036. An act granting an increase of pension to Gustavus A. Dwelly;
 H. R. 6043. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Chambers;
 H. R. 6044. An act granting an increase of pension to Truman H. Baldwin;
 H. R. 6083. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen Loranger;
 H. R. 6084. An act granting an increase of pension to Patrick McGrain;
 H. R. 6300. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin L. Haynes;
 H. R. 6305. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Smith;
 H. R. 6313. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Helper;
 H. R. 6318. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Sennet;
 H. R. 6321. An act granting an increase of pension to Rufus Lucore;
 H. R. 6350. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Bean;
 H. R. 6353. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Jeannin;
 H. R. 6365. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Parker;
 H. R. 6410. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. Clark;
 H. R. 6493. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Curtess;
 H. R. 6498. An act granting an increase of pension to Zelotus J. Stewart;
 H. R. 6557. An act granting an increase of pension to Hiram A. McDonald;
 H. R. 6628. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Peirce;
 H. R. 6645. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Myers;
 H. R. 6646. An act granting an increase of pension to John Marshall;
 H. R. 6659. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Scott;
 H. R. 6690. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Berling;
 H. R. 6761. An act granting an increase of pension to Calvin A. Eason;
 H. R. 6762. An act granting an increase of pension to Ely E. Baker;
 H. R. 6805. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Doyle;
 H. R. 6806. An act granting an increase of pension to Baldwin Cann;
 H. R. 6868. An act granting an increase of pension to Maria E. Menges;
 H. R. 6870. An act granting an increase of pension to Day Wheeler;
 H. R. 6881. An act granting a pension to Jane M. Buchanan;
 H. R. 6896. An act granting an increase of pension to George Aschemoor;
 H. R. 6932. An act granting an increase of pension to John O. Warwick;
 H. R. 7014. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Tobey;
 H. R. 7030. An act granting an increase of pension to Harvey D. McCormick;
 H. R. 7034. An act granting an increase of pension to Aaron T. Dooley;
 H. R. 7070. An act granting a pension to John C. Hall;
 H. R. 7073. An act granting an increase of pension to Abram G. Spellman;
 H. R. 7076. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Fletcher;

H. R. 7172. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Norris;
 H. R. 7207. An act granting an increase of pension to Armand Dufico;
 H. R. 7214. An act granting a pension to Isabel Seaman;
 H. R. 7225. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel N. Dickerman;
 H. R. 7306. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Preuitt;
 H. R. 7309. An act granting an increase of pension to Luthis B. Delman, alias Lawson R. Lane;
 H. R. 7369. An act granting an increase of pension to Adam Emge;
 H. R. 7373. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Hazlett;
 H. R. 7374. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Hobbs;
 H. R. 7443. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli S. Dunklee;
 H. R. 7474. An act granting a pension to Charles H. Balch.
 H. R. 7481. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cook;
 H. R. 7519. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Mercer;
 H. R. 7871. An act granting an increase of pension to George Pratt;
 H. R. 7878. An act granting an increase of pension to John Redeker;
 H. R. 7887. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Kresge;
 H. R. 8020. An act granting an increase of pension to James E. Hoisington;
 H. R. 8095. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Love;
 H. R. 8101. An act granting an increase of pension to Morris Hayes;
 H. R. 8107. An act granting an increase of pension to Rosamond Ensley;
 H. R. 8109. An act granting an increase of pension to William S. Kidder;
 H. R. 8243. An act granting an increase of pension to Horace E. Adams;
 H. R. 8453. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen R. Clark;
 H. R. 8477. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Mathis;
 H. R. 8547. An act granting an increase of pension to James T. Thrasher;
 H. R. 8607. An act granting an increase of pension to John R. Bevilheimer;
 H. R. 8638. An act granting an increase of pension to Berry May;
 H. R. 8677. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Quine;
 H. R. 8730. An act granting an increase of pension to George Lytle;
 H. R. 8761. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Walker;
 H. R. 8763. An act granting an increase of pension to William M. Kenyon;
 H. R. 8767. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore Schaeffer;
 H. R. 8773. An act granting an increase of pension to Alfred Lindsay;
 H. R. 8834. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliza Leedy;
 H. R. 8845. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Walker;
 H. R. 8946. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Hollander;
 H. R. 8980. An act granting an increase of pension to Matthias Dye;
 H. R. 9252. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Fettes;
 H. R. 9292. An act granting an increase of pension to James McDowell;
 H. R. 9321. An act granting an increase of pension to John F. Rupert;
 H. R. 9370. An act granting an increase of pension to Earl Henry Cooper;
 H. R. 9552. An act granting a pension to Burton Walters;
 H. R. 9557. An act granting an increase of pension to James W. King;

- H. R. 9582. An act granting an increase of pension to Nancy B. Hacker;
 H. R. 9586. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Pack;
 H. R. 9658. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Mayes;
 H. R. 9705. An act granting an increase of pension to George C. Gutelius;
 H. R. 9707. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Isett;
 H. R. 9790. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Weatherby;
 H. R. 9791. An act granting a pension to Leon D. Conover;
 H. R. 9807. An act granting an increase of pension to William R. Hicks;
 H. R. 9838. An act granting an increase of pension to Harriet B. Nichols;
 H. R. 9951. An act granting a pension to Andrew J. Pence;
 H. R. 10035. An act granting an increase of pension to William L. Skinner;
 H. R. 10128. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Addison;
 H. R. 10152. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Clark;
 H. R. 10204. An act granting an increase of pension to Catharine E. Koontz;
 H. R. 10267. An act granting a pension to Alice George;
 H. R. 10283. An act granting an increase of pension to John S. Barr;
 H. R. 10346. An act granting an increase of pension to James C. Vorhes;
 H. R. 10366. An act granting an increase of pension to George F. Hays;
 H. R. 10418. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Hodges;
 H. R. 10419. An act granting an increase of pension to Shelton Canfield;
 H. R. 10612. An act granting an increase of pension to Alfred H. Johnston;
 H. R. 10613. An act granting an increase of pension to Narsis Burns;
 H. R. 10761. An act granting an increase of pension to George Berry;
 H. R. 10857. An act granting an increase of pension to Caroline H. G. Dralle;
 H. R. 10946. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Tannehill;
 H. R. 10964. An act granting a pension to Patrick J. O'Brien;
 H. R. 11011. An act granting an increase of pension to Milton Kinder;
 H. R. 11047. An act granting an increase of pension to George B. Follett;
 H. R. 11101. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi B. Gaylord;
 H. R. 11114. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael McManus;
 H. R. 11121. An act granting an increase of pension to Maria Johnson;
 H. R. 11182. An act granting an increase of pension to John Bear;
 H. R. 11188. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Thompson;
 H. R. 11214. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Horder;
 H. R. 11223. An act granting an increase of pension to George F. Cowing;
 H. R. 11288. An act granting an increase of pension to Alfred Booze;
 H. R. 11572. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Smyser;
 H. R. 11690. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Geddes;
 H. R. 11694. An act granting an increase of pension to William Pritchard;
 H. R. 11861. An act granting an increase of pension to Anastasia C. Seiss;
 H. R. 11917. An act granting an increase of pension to Elmira F. Smith;
 H. R. 11938. An act granting a pension to Stephen Glanden;
 H. R. 11956. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah Luria Scannell;
 H. R. 12045. An act granting a pension to Ellen L. Fitzgerald;
 H. R. 12100. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha Alexander;
 H. R. 12107. An act granting an increase of pension to William Guthrie;
 H. R. 12111. An act granting an increase of pension to Wesley M. Niblock;
 H. R. 12160. An act granting a pension to Julia A. Wilcoxon;
 H. R. 12208. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Thomas;
 H. R. 12236. An act granting an increase of pension to James W. George;
 H. R. 12264. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah Smith;
 H. R. 12320. An act granting an increase of pension to Emilie Borchert;
 H. R. 12325. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Benson;
 H. R. 12451. An act granting an increase of pension to Harriet Hickey;
 H. R. 12509. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Williams;
 H. R. 12521. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Cash;
 H. R. 12529. An act granting an increase of pension to Lucretia A. Evans;
 H. R. 12561. An act granting an increase of pension to Aurelia E. Willard;
 H. R. 12596. An act granting a pension to Hulda Flinn;
 H. R. 12604. An act granting a pension to John N. Moeller;
 H. R. 12636. An act granting a pension to Delia E. Ahern;
 H. R. 12736. An act granting an increase of pension to Lydia E. Patterson;
 H. R. 12782. An act granting an increase of pension to Rolan M. Clark;
 H. R. 12801. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Faucel;
 H. R. 12837. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel J. Duffy;
 H. R. 12955. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Pratt;
 H. R. 12969. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward Hadfield;
 H. R. 12982. An act granting an increase of pension to William C. Schofield;
 H. R. 13029. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Gritzner;
 H. R. 13041. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Gettys;
 H. R. 13120. An act granting an increase of pension to William G. McConnell;
 H. R. 13138. An act granting an increase of pension to Epsy M. Mellett;
 H. R. 13171. An act granting an increase of pension to Barney Stone;
 H. R. 13177. An act granting a pension to Abram H. Brown;
 H. R. 13220. An act granting an increase of pension to Frank H. Wells;
 H. R. 13234. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Glass;
 H. R. 13396. An act granting an increase of pension to Corydon S. Hickman;
 H. R. 13550. An act granting a pension to Ibbey M. J. Hay;
 H. R. 13623. An act granting a pension to William A. Pollard;
 H. R. 13771. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Stulen;
 H. R. 13781. An act granting an increase of pension to George H. Smith;
 H. R. 13814. An act granting an increase of pension to Simeon S. Goodrich;
 H. R. 13815. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi M. Briddell;
 H. R. 13817. An act granting an increase of pension to Philip Lutz;
 H. R. 13874. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha E. McKnight;
 H. R. 13877. An act granting an increase of pension to Seneca R. Randall;
 H. R. 14011. An act amending an act approved June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes."
 H. R. 14149. An act granting an increase of pension to David Mitchell;
 H. R. 14283. An act granting an increase of pension to Smith H. Simpson;
 H. R. 14342. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Crawford;

H. R. 14344. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Penrod;

H. R. 14472. An act granting a pension to Tillman L. Lafferty;

H. R. 14601. An act granting an increase of pension to James W. Madison;

H. R. 14619. An act granting an increase of pension to Louisa Porter;

H. R. 14758. An act granting an increase of pension to Eri B. Sabin; and

H. R. 14827. An act granting an increase of pension to Harriet Ann Long.

The foregoing House pension bills were subsequently read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

S. 2602. An act to authorize the Arizona and California Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Colorado River at Parker, Arizona Territory; and

H. R. 300. An act providing for second homestead entries.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial of the National German-American Alliance of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of Patrick & Dove, of Brentwood, Cal., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to extend the time of the present nine-hour telegraphic law, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of the North Side Board of Trade of New York City, N. Y., praying that an annual appropriation be made for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HOPKINS presented a petition of Local Union No. 291, International Typographical Union, of Aurora, Ill., praying for repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Tri-State Mining Association of Galena, Ill., praying for the establishment of a bureau of mines, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a petition of the Historical Society of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the collection and publication of the languages of the Miami, Weas, Piankeshaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, and other tribes of Indians in Illinois and Indiana, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the National German-American Alliance of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Stigler, Okla., praying for the enactment of legislation to remove certain restrictions from Indian lands, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry executive officers of the Missouri and South Illinois Division of the National German-American Alliance of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the repeal of the present anticanteen law, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NELSON presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Hendricks, Minn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of North Swedish Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Duluth, Minn., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN presented the memorials of F. W. Dickerman, of Newark, N. J.; of A. S. Wallace, of Montclair, N. J., and of Frederick E. Kip, of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against the repeal of the present anticanteen law, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of Local Branch No. 8, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, of Bridgeton, N. J., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate

transportation of intoxicating liquors in prohibition districts, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Frederick E. Kip, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Bennet B. Bristol, of Waterbury, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to refund the collateral inheritance tax to the Stevens Institute of Technology, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Plymouth, N. H., praying for the ratification of international arbitration treaties, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the National German-American Alliance of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the repeal of the present anticanteen law, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 359, Iron Molders' Union of North America, of South Berwick, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the building of ships and war vessels at the navy-yards of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Columbia Lodge, No. 174, International Association of Machinists, of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for an investigation of the Engineer Commissioner's office of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Southwest Washington Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the removal of the grade-crossing tracks of steam railroad companies in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the memorial of F. W. Mahood, of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to increase the capitalization of the Georgetown Gas Company, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Dover, N. H., of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Paterson, N. J., of the South Marion Meeting of Friends of Marion, Ind., and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Schenectady County, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FRAZIER presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 12, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, of Memphis, Tenn., praying that an investigation be made into the conditions of the telegraph companies of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a memorial of the Southern School of Photography, of McMinnville, Tenn., remonstrating against the adoption of a certain amendment to the present copyright law relating to photographic reproductions, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the Planters' Protective Association of Montgomery County, Tenn., praying that a liberal appropriation be made for the continuation of the work in the tobacco districts by the Department of Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the International Congress of Cotton Growers and Manufacturers, of Atlanta, Ga., praying that an appropriation be made to continue the work of the Bureau of Biological Survey, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of Memphis, Tenn., and a petition of the Cotton Exchange of Memphis, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the American Medical Association of Chattanooga, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the boards of aldermen and councilmen of Chattanooga, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a brigade post at Chickamauga Park, in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of N. B. Forrest Camp, No. 4, United Confederate Veterans, of Chattanooga, Tenn., praying for

the establishment of national parks on the battlefields of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Spring Creek Union, No. 345, American Federation of Labor, of Madison County, Tenn.; of Local Union No. 609, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, of Kenton, Tenn., and of the Middle Tennessee State Institute, of Shelbyville, Tenn., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the establishment of a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian and White mountains, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 51, Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, of Memphis, Tenn., and a petition of Local Union No. 165, Printing Pressmen's Assistants' Union, of Chattanooga, Tenn., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Nashville, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation placing the motto "In God we trust" on all coins of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry volunteer officers of the civil war of Tennessee, praying for the enactment of legislation to create a voluntary retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Nashville, Tenn., and a memorial of the First Commercial Travelers' Congress of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect the headwaters of the important streams of the country from deforestation, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also presented a petition of the Asiatic Exclusion League of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict the immigration of Asiatics, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of the National German-American Alliance of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Interstate Association of Live Stock and Sanitary Board, of Richmond, Va., praying that an appropriation be made for the eradication of the cattle tick, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, praying that an appropriation be made for the widening and deepening of Pearl Harbor, in that Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CULLOM presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 30.

Whereas it has been the policy of this country from the beginning to maintain a small Regular Army and in times of war to rely upon the patriotism of the people to rally as volunteers in defense of the national flag; and

Whereas it is a recognized fact that the civil war, 1861 to 1865, forms the most sanguinary chapter in the history of the world; that the Regular Army during that struggle was maintained at about 25,000 men, while the volunteers numbered more than 2,500,000 of officers and enlisted men; and

Whereas it is a recognized fact that the Union of these States was preserved and the national authority maintained by the patriotism, fortitude, and valor of the volunteers, to whom this great united people, now enjoying the inestimable blessings of a preserved Union, owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid: Therefore,

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring herein), That we request the Senators and Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress from the State of Illinois to aid in the prompt enactment of a law in effect creating a volunteer retired list, upon which may be placed with retired pay, upon application, the surviving volunteer officers of the Army, Navy, and marines of the United States who served with credit during the civil war, such survivors now constituting a small remnant of that body of gallant men who led the Union forces to final victory.

Resolved, further, That in our opinion the precedents of Congressional legislation fully justify the enactment of this law, namely, the acts of 1828 and 1832, granting retired pay during life to the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and marines of the Revolution; the act of 1901, retiring Charles A. Boutelle, a volunteer officer of the Union Navy, with the rank and retired pay of captain of the Navy; the acts of 1904, 1906, and 1907, granting increased rank and retired pay to the officers of the Regular Army and Navy, based solely on the ground that they had "served with credit during the civil war," and the act of 1905, providing for the retirement of two officers of volunteers, namely, Gens. Joseph R. Hawley and P. J. Osterhaus, with the rank and retired pay of brigadier-generals: Therefore, it is further

Resolved, That in our opinion the surviving officers of volunteers of the Army, Navy, and marines who served with credit in the great war for the preservation of the Union are entitled to receive from the National Government honors and emoluments equal to those which had heretofore been bestowed upon any officers who served in time of war in defense of the country.

Adopted by the senate November 26, 1907.

Concurred in by the house January 14, 1908.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, State of Illinois, ss:

I, James A. Rose, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution of the forty-fifth general assembly of the State of Illinois, passed and adopted at the regular session thereof, is a true and correct copy of the original joint resolution now on file in the office of the secretary of state.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the great seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1908.

JAMES A. ROSE, Secretary of State.

Mr. TAYLOR presented a petition of sundry citizens of Milan, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of Local Council No. 54, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Nashville, Tenn., and a memorial of Local Council No. 401, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Jackson, Tenn., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for a reclassification of second-class mail and the rates of postage thereon, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the preservation of the timber resources and the mountain forests of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 165, Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and a petition of Local Union No. 51, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, of Memphis, Tenn., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of Memphis, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Christian Endeavor Union of Nashville, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation placing the motto "In God we trust" on all coins of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of N. B. Forrest Camp, No. 4, United Confederate Veterans, of Chattanooga, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish national parks on the battlefields of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of Frity & Wehl Company, of Chattanooga, Tenn., remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present pure food and drug law, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented a petition of the general council of Chattanooga, Tenn., praying for the establishment of a brigade post at Chickamauga Park, in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Arthur Bigler, of Knoxville, Tenn., praying for the passage of the so-called "Kittredge copyright bill," which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Clarks-ville, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the act providing for the removal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 95, Coopers' International Union, of Memphis, Tenn., praying for the construction of war vessels in navy-yards where workmen are required to labor only eight hours per day, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 12, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, of Memphis, Tenn., praying for an investigation into the condition of the telegraph companies of

the country, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a memorial of the Council of Jewish Women of Nashville, Tenn., remonstrating against the adoption of certain proposed changes in the present immigration law, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Knoxville, Tenn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Harriman, Tenn., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CRANE presented a petition of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of North Cambridge, Mass., praying that an appropriation be made to enable the Bureau of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a memorial of the board of directors of the American Peace Society, of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against any further increase of the Navy, and especially against the proposed construction of four new battle ships, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry volunteer officers of the civil war of the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BRYAN presented a petition of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, of Walton County, Fla., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of E. E. Ropes, of Deland, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of railroads and canals on the most direct routes throughout the country, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. HEYBURN presented a joint memorial of the legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Certificate of certified copy.]

STATE OF IDAHO, DEPARTMENT OF STATE:

I, Robert Lansdon, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 1, by McMillan, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, which was filed in this office the 2d day of March, A. D. 1907, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT LANSDON,
Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial No. 1, by McMillan.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that—

Whereas a bill is now pending in the Senate of the United States providing for the granting of additional lands to the State of Idaho for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the State capitol and procuring of the grounds and accommodations necessary and incident thereto. Therefore, your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Idaho, earnestly recommend the passage of said bill, and respectfully represent that:

The general grant to said State for said purpose in the admission act is inadequate to provide funds for the erection of a proper capitol building. Much of the land selected under said original grant is arid in character and not of sufficient value to realize on the sale thereof the minimum price therefor as provided by law. Several thousand acres were selected which have since proved of little value, the selections having been erroneously made. There are yet many thousand acres of valuable public land in said State from which such selection could be made.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly recommend the passage of said bill so that land selections for said purpose sufficient to provide for the construction of a proper building may be made.

The secretary of state is hereby required to forward copies of this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to the Representatives in Congress from this State.

This senate joint memorial No. 1 passed the senate on the 19th day of February, 1907.

E. A. BURRELL,
President of the Senate.

This senate joint memorial No. 1 passed the house of representatives on the 25th day of February, 1907.

J. FRANK HUNT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This senate joint memorial No. 1 was received by the governor on the 26th day of February, 1907, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., and approved on the 2d day of March, 1907, at 11 o'clock a. m.

F. R. GOODING, Governor.

I hereby certify that the within senate joint memorial No. 1 originated in the senate chamber of the legislature of the State of Idaho during the ninth session.

F. S. WETTACH,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. HEYBURN presented a joint memorial of the legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Certificate of certified copy.]

STATE OF IDAHO, DEPARTMENT OF STATE:

I, Robert Lansdon, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of house joint memorial No. 1, by Freehafer.

Which was filed in this office the 28th day of January, A. D. 1907, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT LANSDON,
Secretary of State.

House joint memorial No. 1, by Freehafer.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully present that—

Whereas a bill is now pending in Congress having for its purpose the granting of pensions to the participants, or their widows, in what is known as the "battle of Beechers Island,"

Now, therefore, your memorialists urgently recommend that said bill be enacted into law. Said legislation is necessary for the reason that the participants in said battle were civilian scouts enlisted and recruited by Col. George Alexander Forsythe, and were known as "Forsythe's Scouts;" that there were in number about fifty of said scouts, including their officers, and at a point known as "Beechers Island," in the State of Colorado, a battle was fought with the Indians on September 17, 1868; that said scouts and their officers were surrounded by more than 1,000 Indians for nine days and nights; that five of said scouts were killed and twenty-one wounded, and the survivors suffered untold agony; that only a small number of said scouts survive to this day, and that practically all of them, and the widows of the deceased scouts, are in straitened circumstances financially; that had they been regularly enlisted in the United States Army they would long since have been receiving pensions, but on account of the irregularity of their enlistment and the nature of the service which they rendered their country they are not entitled to pensions under the general law. For this reason a special bill has been introduced in Congress for their relief.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly recommend that said bill be passed in order that these men and their widows may receive that recognition to which they have always been entitled, but which they have never received.

The secretary of state is hereby instructed to forward copies of this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to our Representatives in Congress.

This joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 14th day of January, 1907.

J. FRANK HUNT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This joint memorial passed the senate on the 22d day of January, 1907.

E. A. BURRELL,
President of the Senate.

Mr. HEYBURN presented a memorial of Local Council No. 892, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Pocatello, Idaho, and a memorial of Local Council No. 1024, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Lewiston, Idaho, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for a reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 4092) to amend the military record of Jonas O. Johnson, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WARREN presented a memorial of the Johnson County Wool Growers' Association of Buffalo, Wyo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for a general lease of the public domain, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Uinta County Wool Growers' Association of Cokeville, Wyo., favoring the general policy of the Government in conserving the forests for the future use of the people, and remonstrating against the present fees charged for grazing sheep in the forest reserves, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented a petition of Local Union No. 118, International Typographical Union, of Des Moines, Iowa, praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Brighton, and of the congregations of the Christian, Evangelical Lutheran, and United Presbyterian churches, of Chariton, in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented the petition of Brig. Gen. Edward Schulze, retired, of the Connecticut National Guard, of Hartford, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to

promote the efficiency of the State militia, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Pastors' Association of Bridgeport, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURKETT presented a petition of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society and the Nebraska Park and Forestry Association praying for the establishment of a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian and White mountains, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

Mr. HEMENWAY presented petitions of Local Union No. 38, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, of Indianapolis, and of Typographical Union No. 35, of Evansville, in the State of Indiana, praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

VOLUNTEER RETIRED LIST.

Mr. BURROWS. I present certain data which has been furnished me relative to the bill (S. 1676) to create in the War Department a roll to be known as the "volunteer retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers of the United States Volunteer Army of the civil war, and for other purposes. It is very important, I think, and I ask that the paper be printed as a document, printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the paper was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed as a document and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1908.

DEAR SIR: Upon the introduction of S. 1676, a bill to create in the War Department a roll to be known as the "volunteer retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers of the United States Volunteer Army of the civil war, and for other purposes, introduced by yourself December 9, 1907, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, you stated that to present this bill intelligently to the committee it was necessary that a statement be prepared giving the number, rank, and age of these surviving officers, so that the cost of this measure could be definitely ascertained. You requested that such a statement should be prepared, and I now have the honor of presenting you with the information desired in tabular form:

Statement of a classification according to rank and age of surviving volunteer officers of the civil war eligible to the provisions of H. R. 6288, together with an estimate of the first year's cost of said bills.

Rank.	Number.	Retiring rate.	Age 70 and over.	Age 64 and under 70.	Total amount.
Major-general	2	\$2,000	\$4,000		\$4,000
Brigadier-general	28	2,000	56,000		56,000
Colonel	129	2,000	258,000		258,000
Do	22	1,750		\$38,500	38,500
Lieutenant-colonel	135	2,000	272,000		272,000
Do	59	1,500		88,500	88,500
Major	197	1,875	369,375		369,375
Do	112	1,250		140,000	140,000
Captain	1,377	1,350	1,439,950		1,439,950
Do	1,256	900		1,133,100	1,133,100
First lieutenant	1,025	1,125	1,154,250		1,154,250
Do	1,207	750		905,250	905,250
Second lieutenant	480	1,050	504,000		504,000
Do	683	700		480,200	480,200
Various ranks, Navy	150	1,050	157,500		157,500
Total	6,867				7,000,625

Deduct 6,867 pensions at \$145.60 average pension of all rates for fiscal year 1907

\$999, 835

Of the above-described officers 3,376 are 70 years and upward, and many are 80 years of age; a number receive pensions for wounds received in battle and others by special acts of Congress. The average of these will no doubt be more than \$20 per month and thus increase the deduction of pensions to the amount of—

350,000

\$1,349, 835

Estimated cost of bill for those eligible to its provisions

5, 651, 790

In addition to the above number, there are 383 officers under 64 years of age, who, upon arriving at that age, will be entitled to retirement.

In submitting the above figures for the consideration of yourself and the Committee on Military Affairs, I will state that the presentation of the question to the Fifty-ninth Congress resulted in earnest cooperation among these surviving officers throughout the country to secure its proper presentation to the Sixtieth Congress. A general committee and many State and local committees were organized for the purpose of united action. Petitions for officers were widely distributed and there was a prompt response. The aid of the Grand Army posts and of the Loyal Legion commanderies was invoked. As a result of most diligent effort, the foregoing statement of the number, rank, and age of the surviving officers is presented. My deliberate opinion is that these figures can be confidently relied upon as a basis for legislation.

I respectfully invite an examination of the many petitions of these veteran officers presented to Congress. It will be found that the great body of these men are of long service, and that nearly half of them are over 70 years of age; many are over 80 years.

I also call attention to the petitions of citizens from all parts of the country memorializing Congress for the enactment of this law. These petitions are from the substantial men of the various cities and communities where they have been signed. The public press is behind this measure, indorsing it as wise and just.

It is obvious that the enactment of this bill into law will meet the hearty approval of the people.

I invite attention to the acts of 1828 and 1832, copies of which are added hereto as an appendix.

It will be seen that these statutes granted to the surviving officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians, soldiers, and Indian spies of the continental line, or State troops, volunteers or militia, who at one or more terms had served two years during the war of the Revolution, full pay during life according to rank, not to exceed the pay of a captain in said line, and for service less than two years and not less than six months an amount proportioned to the length of his service as it compared with the period of two years.

I now wish to call particular attention to the recent legislation of the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses bearing upon the subject. First, to the act of March, 1905, by the provisions of which, Generals Joseph R. Hawley and P. J. Osterhaus were retired with the rank and retired pay of brigadier-general. These officers had served as officers of volunteers during the civil war, had never been commissioned in the Regular Army, and had been mustered out of the service at the close of the civil war. Second, to the act of April 23, 1904, which provided that "any officer below the grade of brigadier-general who served with credit as an officer or an enlisted man in the regular or volunteer forces during the civil war prior to April 9, 1865 * * * and who has heretofore been, or may hereafter be retired * * * may * * * be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement." Upon an examination of the Army Register of 1905 it will be found that 354 officers on the retired list were reentered with increased rank and retired pay as follows: Ninety-two colonels were retired as brigadier-generals, 43 lieutenant-colonels were retired as colonels, 49 majors as lieutenant-colonels, 110 captains as majors, 39 first lieutenants as captains, 6 second lieutenants as first lieutenants, and 15 chaplains as majors; 254 of these officers had served in the volunteer army of the civil war. In 1906 the principle of the foregoing act was applied to officers of the Navy, and in March, 1907, provision was made for the retirement of brigadier-generals as major-generals who had performed creditable service during the civil war, and a number of brigadier-generals have been retired with increased rank and retired pay.

Thus it is seen that under existing law every surviving officer of the Regular Army, from second lieutenant to brigadier-general, and of the Regular Navy, of corresponding rank, who "served with credit during the civil war" have been or will be retired with one grade increased rank and retired pay.

This honorable recognition to officers of the Regular Army and Navy was not granted because of long service in the Regular Army and Navy, but solely on the ground that these officers had "served with credit during the civil war."

In view of these acts, and as Congress since the close of the civil war has not enacted any legislation in recognition of volunteer officers who served with credit in that great war, the question naturally arises:

Shall it become the settled policy of Congress to establish by law a higher standard of merit for officers of the Regular Army and Navy for the performance of "creditable service during the civil war" than for officers of the Volunteer Army and Navy for the performance of long and equally creditable service during said war?

In behalf of these 6,867 surviving officers of the Army and Navy of the civil war I respectfully submit that their services to the country entitle them to consideration equal to that bestowed by Congress upon any officers who ever defended the national flag, and I insist that anything short of this would be a serious reflection upon their patriotism, ability, and service, and would not be creditable to the great Republic whose existence and authority they assisted to maintain.

Having given the subject of the cost of this measure most careful consideration, I state without reservation that, in my opinion, the annual cost at the outset will not exceed the estimate, namely, \$5,651,790. It must be recognized by all intelligent persons that, considering the advanced age of the majority of these surviving officers, the roll would not continue as an expense to the Government for many years.

And reasoning upon the same facts, if the Senators and Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress are in sympathy with the sentiments of Senator Webster, expressed May, 1828, in respect to the bill enacted at that time that "It is * * * a mixed claim of faith and public gratitude, of justice and honorable bounty, of merit and benevolence," the will, like Mr. Webster, declare: "What we do should be done quickly."

As to the wisdom and justice of this measure there can scarcely be found a dissenting voice.

As to the ability of the Government without embarrassment to meet this expense there can be no question.

Never in the history of the world has any nation or any people reached so high a plane of prosperity and wealth as this great united nation and people.

The preservation of the Union gave an opportunity and impulse to the tremendous progress which has been made during the past forty-two years which has placed this country in the lead of all nations in respect to agriculture, mining, manufactures, internal commerce, and wealth.

With exports amounting to \$1,853,718,000 and imports amounting to \$1,431,421,000; with a paper circulation of \$2,772,956,000, every dollar of which is based upon the national credit, and with a redemption fund in the Treasury of gold and silver amounting to \$1,425,116,000; with a system of revenue which not only provided ample means to pay the current expenses of Government, but enabled the Treasury from 1865 to 1892 to pay \$1,216,788,999 principle and interest on the public debt, and which has provided the Treasury a present available cash balance of \$260,628,885, of which \$240,278,701 is on deposit in national banks and subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, it is obvious that the suggested appropriation of \$5,651,790 will not embarrass the Treasury in the least.

In behalf of these surviving officers of volunteers of the civil war I have the honor to request that you will refer this letter to the honorable Committee on Military Affairs and bespeak an early and favorable report of your bill.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

GREEN B. RAUM, Chairman.
S. L. GLASGOW, Secretary.

Hon. J. C. BURROWS, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX.

ACT OF MAY 15, 1828.

Be it enacted, etc., That each of the surviving officers of the Army of the Revolution in the Continental line who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October 21, 1780, be authorized to receive out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin on the 3d day of March, 1826, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That under this act no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line.

SEC. 2. *And it is further enacted*, That whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the 3d day of March, 1826, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would otherwise be entitled to under the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every noncommissioned officer, musician, or private in said Army, who enlisted therein for and during the war and continued in service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of \$80 under a resolve of Congress passed May 15, 1778, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to begin on the 3d day of March, 1826, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That no noncommissioned officer, musician, or private in said Army who is now on the pension list of the United States shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as said Secretary may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not in any way be transferable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act before the 3d day of March, 1828, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day shall be paid semiannually, in like manner, and under the same provision.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 4, pp. 269, 270.)

ACT OF JUNE 7, 1832.

Be it enacted, etc., That each of the surviving officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians, soldiers, and Indian spies, who shall have served in the Continental line, or State troops, volunteers or militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, during the war of the Revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, passed the 15th day of May, 1828, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not exceeding, in any case, the pay of a captain in the said line; such pay to commence from the 4th day of March, 1831, and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such officer, noncommissioned officer, musician, or private, as aforesaid, who shall have served in the Continental line, State troops, volunteers or militia, a term or terms in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorized to receive, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, during his natural life, each according to his term of service, an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid; to commence from the 4th day of March, 1831.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person, receiving any annuity or pension under any law of the United States providing for Revolutionary officers and soldiers, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless he shall first relinquish his further claim to such pension; and in all payments under this act the amount which may have been received under any other act as aforesaid, since the date at which the payments under this act shall commence, shall first be deducted from such payment.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, noncommissioned officers, mariners, or marines, who served for a like term in the naval service during the Revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution.

(U. S. Stat. L., vol. 4, pp. 529, 530.)

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HALE. I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 14766) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for prior years, and for other purposes, to report it with amendments, and I submit a report thereon. I shall ask the Senate to take up the bill the first thing to-morrow morning.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 28) to amend the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports, and to promote commerce," to report it with amendments, and I submit a report thereon.

I ask unanimous consent that 1,000 additional copies of the bill and report be printed for the use of the Document Room of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. CARTER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3976) to authorize and require the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Rail-

road Company to maintain and operate a track connection with the United States Navy-Yard in the city of Washington, D. C., reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom were referred the following bills, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that they be referred to the Committee on Claims, which was agreed to:

A bill (S. 4433) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for transporting the United States mails; and

A bill (S. 1203) for the relief of David K. Wall and the heirs of John A. Witter, deceased.

Mr. CULBERSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6231) to attach Shelby County, in the State of Texas, to the Beaumont division of the eastern judicial district of said State and to detach it from the Tyler division of said district, reported it without amendment.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2549) for the relief of Samuel Liverpool, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, which was agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment:

A bill (H. R. 13430) to authorize the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Grand Calumet River, in the city of Hammond, Ind.; and

A bill (H. R. 14781) to authorize Campbell County, Tenn., to construct a bridge across Powells River.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DIXON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 4793) authorizing settlers on Crow Reservation lands in Montana to mortgage same for the construction of irrigation systems prior to final proof, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 4794) granting a pension to Margaret Dunn Aston, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WETMORE introduced a bill (S. 4795) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James C. Heath, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4796) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. D. Horton, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced a bill (S. 4797) for the care and preservation of The Hermitage, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 4798) for the relief of Col. Charles A. Booth, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 4799) granting an increase of pension to Bankson T. Morgan, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4800) to correct the military record of A. J. G. Kane, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 4801) granting certain lands in the Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, to the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4802) to amend the act of February 25, 1907, providing for a United States judge for the northern district of Alabama, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 4803) granting an increase of pension to Austin Parks, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CRANE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4804) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Whiston; and

A bill (S. 4805) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte M. Peters.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 4806) to amend the military record of Aaron Cornish; and

A bill (S. 4807) to authorize the President of the United

States to appoint John C. Hawley captain and quartermaster in the Army.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4808) to pay Maj. Horace P. Williams amount found due him by Court of Claims, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4809) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Merrimac River at Tyngs Island, Massachusetts, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 4810) to create a commission to investigate and report to Congress as to the advisability of the establishment of a pan-American bureau of education, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4811) to purchase a painting of the battle of Gettysburg, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 4812) to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. GALLINGER. I introduce the following bills, forwarded to me by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bills were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, as follows:

A bill (S. 4813) to regulate the production and sale of milk, cream, ice cream, and of butter and cottage cheese, and similar milk products, in and for the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 4814) to amend section 491n of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 4815) regulating certain licenses in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 4816) to amend section 10 of an act approved August 14, 1894, entitled "An act to provide an immediate revision and equalization of real estate values in the District of Columbia; also to provide an assessment of real estate in said District in the year 1896 and every third year thereafter, and for other purposes;"

A bill (S. 4817) providing for the payment of an annual license tax by dealers in all forms of manufactured tobacco in the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 4818) to amend an act approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1898;"

A bill (S. 4819) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, and certain other laws and regulations, in so far as they relate to the registration of deaths and the disposal of dead bodies, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 4820) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902 (with accompanying papers).

Mr. SCOTT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4821) granting an increase of pension to James H. McGill;

A bill (S. 4822) granting an increase of pension to David K. Adkins; and

A bill (S. 4823) granting an increase of pension to James R. Moses.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4824) for the relief of Capt. Sidney F. Shaw, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BRANDEGEE introduced a bill (S. 4825) for acquiring national forests in the southern Appalachian Mountains and White Mountains, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4826) granting an increase of pension to Joseph G. Lanham;

A bill (S. 4827) granting a pension to Carolyn W. Stevens; and

A bill (S. 4828) granting a pension to John A. Thompson.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 4829) authorizing a survey of certain townships in the State of Wyoming, which was

read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4830) granting a pension to William W. Bishop, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 4831) for the relief of Pembroke B. Banton, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. ALLISON. I have some doubt as to whether the bill should go to the Committee on Claims or the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals. However, I ask that it be referred to the latter committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

Mr. ALLISON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 4832) to provide for the erection of a public building at Ottumwa, Iowa; and

A bill (S. 4833) to provide for the erection of a public building at Le Mars, Iowa.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 4834) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George M. Kimball;

A bill (S. 4835) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John A. Wood;

A bill (S. 4836) to correct the military record of James E. C. Covel; and

A bill (S. 4837) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Edmond McManus.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4838) granting an increase of pension to James M. Swisher;

A bill (S. 4839) granting an increase of pension to John E. Gilmore;

A bill (S. 4840) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Greenleaf; and

A bill (S. 4841) granting an increase of pension to John G. Hibbs.

Mr. TAYLOR introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4842) granting an increase of pension to George W. Holt;

A bill (S. 4843) granting an increase of pension to William Osborne;

A bill (S. 4844) granting an increase of pension to Calway G. Tucker;

A bill (S. 4845) granting an increase of pension to James F. Campbell;

A bill (S. 4846) granting an increase of pension to Thurman H. Rodeheaver;

A bill (S. 4847) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel T. Gourley; and

A bill (S. 4848) granting an increase of pension to Prior P. Baird.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4849) for the relief of Winslow Hart Reaves, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LATIMER introduced a bill (S. 4850) appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States to the construction of works for the drainage or reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the United States, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced a bill (S. 4851) to amend section 720 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4852) granting a pension to Edward Smith Tennent, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURKETT introduced a bill (S. 4853) to establish a Bureau of Postal Savings, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 4854) appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States to the construction of works for the drainage or reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the United States, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FLINT introduced a bill (S. 4855) appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States to the construction of works for the drainage or reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the United States, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4856) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to lease San Clemente Island, California, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4857) to provide rules and regulations governing the importation of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as "nursery stock," and fruits into the United States, and rules and regulations for the inspection of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as "nursery stock," grown within the United States, which become subjects of interstate commerce or exportation, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PAYNTER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4858) for the relief of the estate of Martin Preston, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 4859) for the relief of Mrs. Lizzie R. Ashurst, administratrix of the estate of William Ashurst, deceased;

A bill (S. 4860) for the relief of Thomas N. Arnold;

A bill (S. 4861) for the relief of the estate of M. G. Horton, deceased;

A bill (S. 4862) for the relief of the estate of Solomon Jones, deceased;

A bill (S. 4863) for the relief of the estate of R. W. Hawkins, deceased;

A bill (S. 4864) for the relief of W. F. Tomlinson, administrator of the estate of Samuel Tomlinson, deceased;

A bill (S. 4865) for the relief of Cash Claxon;

A bill (S. 4866) for the relief of H. Z. Taylor, administrator of the estate of H. R. M. Taylor, deceased;

A bill (S. 4867) for the relief of George Taylor, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Taylor, deceased;

A bill (S. 4868) for the relief of the estate of John Yancy, deceased;

A bill (S. 4869) for the relief of David B. Dowdell;

A bill (S. 4870) for the relief of A. Portwood;

A bill (S. 4871) for the relief of C. B. Kinnett; and

A bill (S. 4872) for the relief of the estate of Oliver Frazer, deceased.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced a bill (S. 4873) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Derby, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 4874) for the incorporation and regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4875) granting an increase of pension to Stephen H. French, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (for Mr. KITTEDGE) introduced a bill (S. 4876) granting an increase of pension to Sanford Burdett, which was read twice by its title and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BANKHEAD introduced a bill (S. 4877) for the relief of Alberti Operti, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4878) for the relief of Henry C. La Point, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DANIEL introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 4879) to enlarge, extend, remodel, or repair the post-office building of the United States at Danville, Va.; and

A bill (S. 4880) to erect a custom-house and post-office building in the city of South Boston, Va.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4881) granting an increase of pension to Michael Sullivan, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4882) for the relief of the trustees of Macedonia Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Frederick County, Va., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 4883) granting a pension to Eliza A. Thomas, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HEMENWAY introduced the following bills, which were

severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4884) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Ferguson;

A bill (S. 4885) granting an increase of pension to John Marsh; and

A bill (S. 4886) granting an increase of pension to George D. Phillipy.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE introduced a bill (S. 4887) to authorize the Interstate Transfer Railway Company to construct a bridge across the St. Louis River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4888) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Brundage, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 4889) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the Lower Brulé Sioux Indians the sum of \$50,000, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 4890) granting a pension to Rufus J. Henderson, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE introduced a bill (S. 4891) granting a pension to Theron W. Haight, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 4892) to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of opium in the Philippines and wherever the jurisdiction of the United States Government extends, except through or by approval of opium superintendents appointed by the President, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WARREN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 49) authorizing the Secretary of War to permit not exceeding seven Filipinos to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FRYE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 50) to provide for the transportation by sea of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama Canal, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I intended to submit an amendment proposing to appropriate \$120,000 for establishing and equipping a station for the investigation of methods of minimizing accidents and dangers in mines, etc., as an amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which has just been reported by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE.]

I find that several Senators object to the amendment on the ground that it is not a deficiency; but I desire, for the information of the Senate, to offer the amendment and have it printed along with a statement—an incomplete statement—relating to fatal accidents in the mines of the country. I hope the Committee on Mines and Mining will give the matter consideration. I shall present it in another form later in the session. I should like to have the amendment printed in the RECORD, along with the statement which I furnish, and referred, with the accompanying statement, to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

There being no objection, the proposed amendment and the accompanying statement were referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. HEMENWAY to the bill (H. R. 14766) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for prior years, and for other purposes, viz: On page 26, after line 11 and before line 12, insert the following:

For establishing and equipping a station for the investigation of methods of minimizing accidents and dangers in mines, to continue available during the fiscal year 1909, the sum of \$120,000.

For the investigation of mine accidents and their prevention and the improvement of mine conditions, to continue available during the fiscal year 1909, the sum of \$60,000.

For the investigation of methods of preventing waste in the mining, extracting, and utilization of ores and mineral substances other than fuels, to continue available during the fiscal year 1909, the sum of \$20,000.

Incomplete statement of the fatal and nonfatal accidents in mines during the month of January, 1908, as gathered from newspaper clippings sent to the Technologic Branch of the United States Geological Survey:

[The clippings represent about one-third of the casualties in the mines during the month.]

January 21. Seven injured, Evanston, Wyo.; explosion of gas.

January 22. Three injured, Sullivan, Ind.; explosion of gas.

January 23. One injured, Jermyn, Pa.; fall of roof.

January 15. One injured, died later, Windber, Pa.; fall of roof.
 January 14. One killed, Shamokin, Pa.; fall of coal.
 January 22. One killed, Houghton, Mich.; falling timber.
 January 24. One injured, Des Moines, Iowa; slide of coal.
 January 27. One injured, Scranton, Pa.; premature explosion.
 January 22. Nine injured, Ottawa, Ill.; cage falls down shaft.
 January 12. One injured, Joplin, Mo.; fall of roof.
 January 21. Nine injured, Oklahoma City, Okla.; explosion of gas.
 January 23. One killed, Marquette, Mich.; falling timber.
 January 21. One injured, Butte, Mont.; crushed by machinery.
 January 24. One injured, Hazelton, Pa.; fall of coal.
 January 22. Three injured, Webb City, Mo.; fell down shaft.
 January 11. One killed and one injured, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; blown out shot.
 January 18. One killed, Monongahela, Pa.; crushed between coal cars.
 January 22. One injured, Scranton, Pa.; explosion of gas.
 January 21. One killed, Springfield, Ill.; fall of roof.
 January 20. One killed, three injured, Linton, Ind.; explosion of gas.
 January 21. One injured, Girardville, Pa.; crushed by machinery.
 January 24. One killed, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; fall of roof.
 January 22. Three injured, Scranton, Pa.; fall of roof.
 January 18. One killed, Scranton, Pa.; fell down shaft.
 January 18. One killed, Scranton, Pa.; crushed by machinery.
 January 18. One injured, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; crushed by machinery.
 January 20. One killed, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; cause not stated.
 January 18. One injured, Pittston, Pa.; premature explosion.
 January 20. Six injured, Mahanoy City, Pa.; explosion of gas.
 January 16. One killed, one injured, Victor, Colo.; premature explosion.
 January 14. One killed, Redding, Cal.; fell down shaft.
 January 18. One injured, Scranton, Pa.; premature explosion.
 January 10. One injured, Johnstown, Pa.; crushed by car.
 January 10. One injured, Nanticoke, Pa.; explosion of gas.
 January 8. One injured, Sullivan, Ind.; fall of slate.
 January 22. One injured, Latrobe, Pa.; fall of slate.
 January 21. Ten injured, La Salle, Ill.; cage falls down shaft.
 January 22. One killed, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; fall of rock.
 January 8. One killed, Hartshorn, Okla.; premature explosion.
 January 9. Two killed, 8 injured, Princeton, Ind.; explosion of gas.
 January 13. One killed, 1 injured, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; premature explosion.
 January 9. One killed, Shamokin, Pa.; premature explosion.
 January 10. Two killed, Shamokin, Pa.; explosion of gas.
 January 7. One killed, Wheeling, W. Va.; fall of stone.
 January 8. One injured, Pittston, Pa.; fall of rock.
 January 4. One killed, Birmingham, Ala.; electrocuted.
 January 3. One injured, Taylorville, Ill.; crushed by car.
 January 20. One injured, Charleston, W. Va.; crushed by coal car.
 January 9. One killed, Wheeling, W. Va.; crushed by machinery.
 January 8. One killed, Rummell, Pa.; fall of coal.
 January 7. One injured, Johnstown, Pa.; fall of coal.
 January 9. One injured, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; crushed by coal.
 January 4. One injured, Bingham Canyon, Utah; blown out shot.
 January 1. Nine killed, 5 injured, Carthage, N. M.; explosion of gas and dust.
 January 15. One injured, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; crushed by coal.
 January 15. Two injured, Shamokin, Pa.; explosion of gas.
 January 12. One killed, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; crushed by coal car.
 January 9. Two injured, San Bernardino, Cal.; premature explosion.
 January 18. One killed, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; cause not stated.
 January 18. One injured, Scranton, Pa.; caught in machinery.
 January 18. One killed, Wheeling, W. Va.; fall of stone.
 January 16. One injured, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; crushed by coal.
 January 20. One killed, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; explosion of gas.
 January 21. One killed, Washington, Pa.; fall of coal.
 January 21. One injured, Scranton, Pa.; premature explosion.
 January 21. One killed, Large, Pa.; fall of slate.
 January 20. One killed, one injured, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; fall of roof.
 January 17. Two killed, two injured, Hancock, Mich.; blown out shot.
 January 10. One drowned, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; explosion of gas opened a chamber full of water.
 January 3. One killed, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; crushed by coal car.
 January 28. One injured, Dubois, Pa.; blown out shot.
 January 28. One injured, Shamokin, Pa.; fell down shaft.
 January 27. One killed, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; crushed by car.
 January 30. Nine killed, Hawks Nest, W. Va.; explosion of gas and dust.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. GAMBLE submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for pay of Indian agents at the Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak., from \$1,400 to \$1,600, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for pay of Indian agents at the Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., from \$1,800 to \$2,500, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PILES submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$60,000 to enable the Secretary of War to complete the improvement of Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, in the State of Washington, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEATH OF THE KING AND THE CROWN PRINCE OF PORTUGAL.

Mr. CULLOM submitted the following resolutions, which were considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the death by unlawful and inhuman violence of the King and Crown Prince of Portugal is sincerely deplored by the Senate of the United States of America.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be delivered to the President of the United States, with the request that he communicate the same to the Government of Portugal.

CANAL AT FALLS OF WILLAMETTE RIVER, OREGON.

Mr. FULTON. I submit a concurrent resolution and ask that it may be printed and lie on the table. At a subsequent time I propose submitting some remarks in regard to it.

The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause such survey and examination to be made of the existing canal and locks at the falls of the Willamette River at Oregon City, Ore., as may be necessary to ascertain what sum of money at present prices of labor and material should be appropriated by Congress, in addition to the appropriation already made by the State of Oregon therefor, to enable the Government to acquire said canal and locks and properly repair the same.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table.

ACTION OF NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

Mr. CULBERSON. I introduce a resolution and ask that it be printed and lie on the table. I shall call it up for action to-morrow morning, or at least at the earliest practicable date.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate if any national banks outside the city of New York complained by telegrams or letters to the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, or the Comptroller of the Currency, between October 1, 1907, and November 15, 1907, of the refusal of national banks of New York City to pay in cash New York exchange or to respond to calls for reserves; and if so, the Secretary is directed to send to the Senate copies of all such telegrams and letters.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table.

JUDGMENTS IN INDIAN DEPREDAATION CASES.

Mr. BAILEY submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be directed to transmit to the Senate a list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of claimants in Indian depredation cases, requiring an appropriation by Congress, not heretofore reported.

BITTER ROOT VALLEY LANDS, MONTANA.

Mr. DIXON. Before the close of the morning hour, on account of the urgent necessity for the proposed legislation, I should like to call up by unanimous consent the bill (S. 206) to extend the provisions of the mining laws of the United States to certain lands situated in the Bitter Root Valley, State of Montana, above the mouth of the Lo Lo Fork of the Bitter Root River.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill, and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments.

The first amendment was, in line 5, before the word "lands," to strike out the words "all the" and insert "the undisposed of," so as to read:

That all the provisions of the present mining laws of the United States are hereby extended and made applicable to the undisposed of lands in the Bitter Root Valley, State of Montana, above the mouth of the Lo Lo fork of the Bitter Root River, designated in the act of June 5, 1872.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, to add at the end of the bill the following proviso:

Provided, That all mining locations and entries heretofore made or attempted to be made upon said lands shall be determined by the Department of the Interior as if said lands had been subject to mineral location and entry at the time such locations and entries were made or attempted to be made: *And provided further*, That this act shall not be applicable to lands withdrawn for administration sites for use of the Forest Service.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INQUIRY AS TO CERTAIN WESTERN LAND GRANTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a former day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. TILLMAN on the 31st ultimo, as follows:

Whereas at divers times various railroads and other corporations have received large grants of public lands of the United States, under and by virtue of acts of the Congress, containing conditions to the effect that such lands should be sold to actual settlers only, or in quantities not exceeding for any one purchaser a limit fixed by the act relating thereto, or at a price per acre not greater than an amount mentioned in the act authorizing such grant, to the end that such lands might promptly become the homes of citizens of the United States; and

Whereas it is currently reported and widely believed that the Department of Justice has information to the effect that certain of the corporations aforesaid, or their alleged successors in title, having obtained colorable title to large tracts of land within a State or States of the

Pacific slope by virtue of the grants above mentioned, and still holding considerable portions thereof, have violated or evaded the equitable and salutary conditions so as aforesaid imposed by the Congress upon such grants for the public good; yet the Senate is not advised that any action has been taken by the Department of Justice to enforce the said conditions or restore the said lands to the public domain: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc. That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate what information, if any, has been received, and what action, if any, has been taken by the Department of Justice with respect to the matters and things in the preamble to this resolution set forth.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 14011. An act amending an act approved June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. M. C. LATTA, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On January 31:

S. 456. An act to provide for the holding of United States district and circuit courts at Salisbury, N. C.

On February 1:

S. 2694. An act to authorize the construction of a drawbridge over the Black River, in Lawrence County, Ark.

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed.

Mr. PILES. I ask that the bill (S. 627) to encourage the holding of an Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at the city of Seattle, State of Washington, in the year 1909, be laid before the Senate, that I may make some remarks thereon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Chair lays the bill before the Senate.

The SECRETARY. Rule IX, Order of Business 39, a bill (S. 627) to encourage the holding of an Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at the city of Seattle, State of Washington, in the year 1909.

Mr. PILES. Mr. President, in calling the attention of the Senate to the bill which has just been reported, I desire to state at the outset that the Government is not asked to finance this proposition or to give any assistance, by way of a loan, to the exposition. The Government is simply invited to participate as are foreign countries and the several States of the Union. The bill especially provides, by section 11, that the Government shall not, in any manner or under any circumstances, make a loan, directly or indirectly, to the exposition or for its benefit, nor appropriate any money other than the sums provided for in this bill. The Government is asked to appropriate \$700,000 for participation in the exposition, divided as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for Government exhibits, including the special fisheries exhibit, the special life-saving exhibit, and the special exhibit of the Bureau of the American Republics; \$100,000 for Alaskan exhibits; \$25,000 for Hawaiian exhibits, and \$25,000 for Philippine exhibits—a total of \$400,000 for exhibits; and \$300,000 for buildings. The buildings provided for in the bill are a Government building, an irrigation and biograph building, a fisheries building complete, and buildings for the exhibits from Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.

PURPOSES OF THE EXPOSITION.

The people of the Pacific Northwest, feeling that a concerted effort should be made to stimulate our commerce in the Pacific Ocean countries, and to make known the wonderful resources of Alaska and our island possessions and the possibilities of that great western country, concluded to hold an exposition at the city of Seattle, commencing on the 1st day of June, 1909, and ending on the 15th day of October of that year. An exposition company was formed at Seattle with a capital stock of \$500,000. The people of that city were asked to subscribe to this capital stock. A day was set apart for that purpose, and, on the day named, subscriptions to the amount of \$654,000 were tendered by our local citizens. A committee of business men carefully examined the offers made, and, after eliminating all doubtful ones, there remained subscriptions to the amount of \$625,000. The capital stock of the company having been over-subscribed by the citizens of Seattle in a single day, the same was thereafter increased to \$800,000. So far no subscriptions have been invited to the unsubscribed \$175,000 of increased capital stock. The subscriptions are payable in four equal

installments. So far \$412,000 has been paid in cash. The remaining installment is not payable until April of this year.

APPROPRIATIONS BY WASHINGTON AND OTHER STATES.

The State of Washington has appropriated \$1,000,000 in aid of this enterprise, and our legislature passed an act authorizing the several counties of the State to levy a tax for the purpose of raising a fund for individual county exhibits. Under this act the sum of \$278,000 will be raised. So far, I am credibly informed, some \$200,000 has been provided in this manner for the purposes indicated, making a total of over \$2,000,000 which the people of the State of Washington alone will contribute toward this great enterprise.

The exposition is to be held upon the university grounds of the State, at the city of Seattle, which front, from a westerly view, on Lake Union, mirrored in the heart of the city, and from an easterly view, on Lake Washington.

The State of California has appropriated \$100,000 for participation in the exposition, and the State of Oregon a like sum for that purpose. Other States have made appropriations, and the management feel confident that all of the Western States and a great many of those on the Atlantic seaboard will be handsomely represented. And I am reliably informed that the Canadian government will make an appropriation in behalf of the Canadian Yukon territory as soon as Congress recognizes the exposition by providing for participation therein.

We have extended the Government an invitation to participate with us in the exposition, and I do not believe that it can afford to refuse to accept, or that it will refuse to accept, our invitation. It would be a most unusual thing for the Government to refuse to participate in an exposition of this character, held for the purpose of developing our trade along lines which have been already too long neglected.

BENEFIT TO HAWAII AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The people of Hawaii and the Philippine Islands are exceedingly anxious to participate, and I am sure it would be most gratifying to them to know that Congress had manifested a disposition toward granting their wishes in that regard.

I visited the Hawaiian Islands in company with a Congressional party last summer. The people of the islands were exceedingly gratified to see us because they felt that, by our visit in a body, the continental country was at last becoming personally interested in their welfare. The people out there are striving to make known their wonderful resources and to invite an immigration which will aid in developing the islands along agricultural and other lines which may be profitably pursued by small investors.

The exposition will tend to bring about a better feeling between the people of the islands and the continental country. In fact the whole country will be greatly benefited by an exposition of this character, and especially Alaska, which is, after all, one of the richest portions of our domain.

And now, Mr. President, what of Alaska, with its more than 590,000 square miles of territory and 26,000 miles of coast line? Its purchase in 1867 from the Russian Government for \$7,200,000 was bitterly opposed by some of our then most distinguished statesmen upon the ground, among others, that it was an inhospitable and worthless land.

EARLY OPINIONS OF ALASKA.

In view of its wonderful productivity, it may be of interest to notice briefly what was said by some of our leading public men respecting Alaska at the time the treaty was negotiated; and to also say something of its commerce, climate, and agricultural and general resources.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, speaking in the House in December, 1867, with respect to Mr. Seward's negotiation of the treaty, said:

"No man in the United States had asked for the negotiation of this treaty or that that country should be acquired. There was no public sentiment in favor of it, and not a single newspaper in the whole length and breadth of the land had ever advocated it. Yet, sir, in the absence of all this, and upon his own motion, the Secretary of State enters into a contract to pay the Government of Russia the sum of \$7,200,000 in gold for a tract of country—in regard to which he knew little or nothing—that we did not need, that nobody wanted, and as far as known was utterly worthless."

"I make no doubt that both France and Spain abandoned their pretensions to it (Alaska) simply because they regarded the whole country as absolutely valueless. Certain it is that the whole civilized world were content to allow Russia to possess and occupy it."

"The propriety of its acquisition had never been mooted or discussed anywhere in the country. No newspaper had ever advocated it. No public man had ever publicly advocated it. Nobody demanded it. Nobody wanted it. Nobody had any information in regard to it. Yet, in the absence of all these things, the Secretary of State undertakes to wrench from our tax-ridden people the large sum of \$7,200,000 in gold, regardless of their wishes and in wanton disregard of the general welfare."

The hint upon which the honorable Secretary appears to have acted came from the legislature of the Territory of Washington in the shape of a memorial.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS IN 1866.

The memorial referred to by Mr. Washburn passed the house of representatives of that Territory January 10, 1866. It showed that an abundance of cod, halibut, and salmon of excellent quality were found along the shores of the Russian possessions, and requested the President to obtain such rights and privileges from the Government of Russia as would enable American fishing vessels to visit the ports and harbors of Alaska to the end that fuel, water, etc., might be easily obtained. Proceeding, the speaker said:

Who gave him (the Secretary of State) the right to squander millions of the money of the people at this time of general financial distress and to complicate us with a foreign power that it was urged, as an excuse why the treaty should be ratified, that we would offend Russia if we did not? The Czar has a minister here who has lived in this capital for twenty years. He speaks our language, and should be by this time somewhat familiar with the workings of our Government. He knew perfectly well, when he was overreaching our Secretary in his land trade, that the Secretary was promising what he had no power to perform without the aid of this House. With an Indian war on our hands that is costing us untold millions, it is proposed to pay \$7,200,000 for a country where none but malefactors will ever live and where we are likely to be at constant war with the savages.

After denouncing the treaty as an outrage on the rights of the American people, Mr. Washburn, continuing, said:

Persons well informed as to Alaska are ungrateful enough to hint that we could have bought a much superior elephant in Siam or Bombay for one-hundredth part of the money, with not a ten-thousandth part of the expense incurred in keeping the animal in condition.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER'S VIEW.

Discussing the same subject, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives, said:

If we are to pay for her (Russia's) friendship this amount, I desire to give her the \$7,200,000 and let her keep Alaska, because I think it may be a small sum to give her for her friendship if we could only get rid of the land, or ice, rather, which we are to get by paying it. I have no doubt that at any time within the last twenty years we could have had Alaska for the asking. I have heard it so stated in the Cabinets of two Presidents, provided we would have taken it as a gift. But no man, except one insane enough to buy the earthquakes in St. Thomas and ice fields in Greenland, could be found to agree to any other terms for its acquisition by this country.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. PILES. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I desire to ask the Senator from Washington from whose speech he is quoting?

Mr. PILES. I am quoting from a speech by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts.

When the Committee of the House on Foreign Affairs had under consideration in May, 1868, the question of reporting a bill providing for an appropriation to carry out the terms of the treaty, the minority, after disparaging the climate and ridiculing Secretary Seward, reported as follows:

A minority of the committee, having considered the various questions involved and the evidence in regard to this country under consideration, are forced to the conclusion that the possession of the country is of no value to the Government of the United States; that it will be a source of weakness instead of power, and a constant annual expense for which there will be no adequate return; that it has no capacity as an agricultural country; that its timber is mostly confined to a narrow strip of country only 30 miles wide, south of Mount St. Elias, and is generally of a poor quality and growing upon inaccessible mountains; that its fur trade is of insignificant value to us as a nation, and will speedily come to an end; that the fisheries are of doubtful value; and that, whatever the value of its fisheries, its fur trade, its timber, or its minerals, they are all open to the citizens of the United States under existing treaties; that the right to govern a nation or nations of savages in a climate unfit for the habitation of civilized men is not worthy of purchase.

These, Mr. President, are but a few of the many similar utterances which might be cited, but I forbear taking up further time of the Senate in referring to them.

SEWARD'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

Let us see now, sir, what has become of the contentions of those who opposed the purchase of Alaska, and of the predictions of that statesman who, in favoring its purchase, looked into the future with prophetic vision.

Westward, Mr. President, the course of empire has taken its way, and, as Thomas Jefferson was responsible for the acquisition of Louisiana, so William H. Seward was responsible for the purchase of Alaska. It is said that when that great statesman was nearing the end of his eventful life, in 1872, he was asked what he considered the greatest achievement of his public career of forty years, and he answered: "The annexation of Alaska, but it will take the country a generation to find out Alaska's value."

In 1858, while Mr. Seward was a member of this Senate, in the course of a speech which he then delivered, he gave utterance to this sentiment:

The Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter.

In 1860, about three years before the Russian fleet stood in the New York Harbor during our Civil War, and seven years before concluding the purchase of Alaska, while addressing the citizens of St. Paul, Mr. Seward said:

Standing here and looking off into the westward I see the Russian as he busily occupies himself in establishing seaports and fortifications on the verge of this continent as the outposts of St. Petersburg; and I can say, "Go on and build your outposts all along the coast, up even to the Arctic Ocean; they will yet become the outposts of my own country—monuments of the civilization of the United States in the Northwest."

PRODUCTION OF GOLD \$107,000,000.

The statements of Mr. Seward, which I have just read, illustrate the farsightedness of that eminent statesman, and prove beyond peradventure that he urged the purchase of Alaska, not for the mere purpose of pleasing Russia or of making her a present in recognition of the friendly disposition which she manifested toward this country in sending her fleet to the Atlantic coast during the civil war, as was charged at the time the treaty was made, but because he foresaw, better than any other man of his time, the real value of Russia's possession in the Pacific Northwest to the American nation.

Alaska, Mr. President, was little known in the world's history or in the world's commerce before the discovery of the placer diggings in the Klondike was made known in 1897. Those who considered it from a distance looked upon it as a barren, frozen waste, incapable of producing anything besides ice and furs. Since that time it has added to the gold wealth of our country more than \$107,000,000, and has in no small degree contributed toward making us one of the greatest gold-producing nations of the world; and yet the interior, in which the placer diggings are found, has been barely touched. But gold, extraordinary as the production of it is, and increasing as it must from year to year for at least half a century yet to come, is not the sole wealth of Alaska. It has copper—mountains of it—tin, marble, gypsum, lead, iron, silver, and coal—not only in veins but in extensive ledges of great depth and of the very finest quality—besides its forests and fields of petroleum.

POPULATION AND COMMERCE.

While Alaska at the present time, Mr. President, has a population not exceeding 90,000 souls, about 35,000 of whom are white, the annual commerce between it and the United States proper amounts to approximately \$50,000,000.

There are now engaged in commerce between the ports of Puget Sound and Alaska twenty-two ocean-going steamships, where, prior to 1897, there were but three or four. There are also engaged in trade on the upper and lower Yukon and the Tanana rivers seventy-two steamers and fifty-two freight barges; whereas, before the discovery of the Klondike placers, there were no vessels of any character engaged in commerce on any of the interior rivers of Alaska save a few small craft trading with the Indians and hunters along its streams.

RAILROADS IN ALASKA.

Mr. President, when I first visited that Territory in 1883, and looked upon the range of mountains which separates the lakes and the upper Yukon from tide water, I little thought that within a period of seventeen years from that time there would be constructed a line of railway across those mountains; but such, sir, is the fact. The White Pass Railroad is and has been in operation across the mountains from Skagway to White Horse, a distance of 112 miles, since 1900. And as an evidence of the progress that is being made in Alaska, I may say in passing, that there are now several hundred miles of railways under construction in that Territory from various points on the seacoast to the interior. When the roads now under construction and those contemplated shall be completed, and the exposition shall bring prominently into public view the possibilities of that northern region, the population of the territory will be largely increased and its resources speedily developed.

ALASKAN FISHERIES.

The production of the Alaskan fisheries, while in their infancy, amounts annually to from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000, a larger sum of money for one year's yield of fish than this Government paid for the whole Territory. The fisheries of that Territory have produced, since its purchase, more than \$150,000,000. It is said that there are no fisheries in the world which can surpass those of Alaska, because its many streams flowing into Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean are peculiarly salmon streams,

due in a large measure to the fact that they are what we call "midwaters" between the Arctic and Tropic regions, being far enough north to be absolutely pure and far enough south to be tempered by the warm North Pacific or Japan current.

Cod fishing is an inviting field of enterprise. More than 25,000 square miles of cod banks are now profitably worked, according to Government reports, and it is claimed that we have something like 125,000 square miles of this character of fishing in connection with the Alaskan coast. With this immense area, plentifully supplied, one can readily imagine what may be expected from the cod banks of Alaska in the near future. While numerous varieties of food fish are found in great abundance in those waters, salmon is essentially the fish of Alaska, and long after the production of gold and other minerals in that Territory shall cease to be one of the world's wonders, its fish, if this industry be properly protected, will be feeding the millions of the earth.

CLIMATE.

The mention of Alaska, Mr. President, to those unfamiliar with its climatic conditions generally brings up visions of snow and ice. That Territory, with the Arctic Ocean on its north and the thermal currents of ocean and air from the Pacific on its south, has probably a greater variety of climates than it has of minerals. I presume there are more warm days in the winter along the southeastern coast of Alaska than there are in this capital city during the same season. While the thermometer in the interior sometimes drops to 60° or 70° below zero, the cold is not as intense there as it is in northern Minnesota or the Dakotas. This is due to the absence of high winds and to the dryness of the atmosphere, in consequence of which there is very little, if any, suffering from cold. The summers in the interior of Alaska are most delightful; they are not excelled anywhere, even in the most favored latitudes. I have had prepared, under the direction of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, a table of comparative temperatures of various cities in the United States proper and points in Alaska, which I ask to have printed as a part of my remarks, as it will give a fair understanding of the climatic conditions of that Territory as compared with those in other parts of the United States.

ALASKA AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.

No State or Territory, Mr. President, can become permanently great without farms and farmers; and Alaska, I am happy to say, is able to furnish homes to the agriculturalists, notwithstanding what was said against her many years ago and what is now thought of her in some sections of the country.

There are, I am told by as high an authority as the Secretary of Agriculture, from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres of agricultural land in that Territory, or more acres of farming land there, taking the latter figures as a proper estimate, than the total land area of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania combined.

The soil in the valleys is exceedingly rich; and that it has been ground up by the glaciers at the heads of the streams on the mountain summits and carried down the sides of the mountains and deposited in the valleys for many ages is evidenced by the fact that miners in search of gold have dug down 50 feet into this glacial silt and still found rich, alluvial soil.

The Tanana Valley, in which the prosperous town of Fairbanks is situated and which has produced within the last seven years from \$22,000,000 to \$24,000,000 in gold from its frozen soil, has an average breadth of from 30 to 35 miles and a length of from 800 to 900 miles. It is capable of sustaining, I am told by well-informed residents of that valley, a farming population of from 300,000 to 500,000 people. The ground in the valley is frozen to a depth of probably 100 feet, but commences to thaw in March or April and thaws to a sufficient depth to permit of cultivation. Wild cranberries, said to surpass the cultivated berry of New Jersey, grow there in great profusion, as do also wild strawberries, raspberries, huckleberries, and currants. Practically all small fruits and vegetables of the very finest quality grow in this valley, where, say, from 3 to 4 feet below the earth's surface ice and frozen ground are found. This element, however, adds great value to the soil in that it produces subirrigation, without which the valley, for agricultural purposes, would be an arid waste, the rainfall being insufficient to produce crops. Tests have been made, and it has been found that the harder grains grow and ripen there without difficulty, although I do not claim that it will ever be a great wheat or grain producing country. There are thousands of acres of meadow lands in the valleys of Alaska—in fact, the whole interior is a fine grass and hay region. Even Kentucky blue grass grows in that northern climate in all its grace and peculiar beauty.

The Tanana and Sushitna form practically one great valley. The soil, however, in the latter does not freeze as it does in the former, and it neither has nor finds necessity for subirrigation, because, being close to the coast, it is watered by the vapor condensed by the high range of mountains between it and the Tanana.

The Copper River Valley is an enormous flat country, and was formerly undoubtedly an inland sea which finally broke through the mountains, making the river which drains the valley bearing its name. This valley is about 100 miles square, and it and many others which I might mention are as productive as the Tanana.

NEARLY TWENTY-FOUR HOURS SUNSHINE.

The length of the day in the Tanana and its tributary valleys in the months of May, June and July is practically all of the twenty-four hours, the sun rising at 1:30 o'clock in the morning and setting at about 10:30 at night. In other words, darkness does not penetrate that region in the months I have named, and crops therefore mature very rapidly during the long hours of the hot summer sun.

A distinguished Government official informed me that during the month of June he camped for seven days 10,000 feet up on the side of Mount McKinley, the highest peak in North America, having an altitude of 20,464 feet; that during that time he beheld a sight seldom witnessed by man, that of the sun standing in full view for seven days and nights. That was indeed a rare scene, Mr. President, but only one of the many wonders of that northern land.

TRANSPORTATION REQUIRED FOR DEVELOPMENT.

I do not mean to say, sir, that Alaska now offers opportunities to a large farming population. On the contrary, it does not; but it does offer at the present time opportunities in that respect to the pioneer farmer. Before, however, it can support anything like a large farming population, railroads must tap the great valleys and open up the coal fields, the copper deposits, and the placer diggings, which can not now be worked, owing to the lack of transportation facilities.

GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION A GOOD INVESTMENT.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that the contention that this exposition will be of little or no benefit to the Government must be made by those who have not well considered the subject; for will anyone deny that, if the products of Alaska are sufficiently exhibited, and the facts which I have stated amply demonstrated, the population of the Territory will be greatly and speedily increased and its resources more fully and quickly developed? The sum asked is but paltry as compared with the benefits which the Government will receive, not only by the growth in population of the Territory, which means the acquisition of homes by the thousands who need and can not elsewhere find free homes or opportunities to better their condition, but from the much-needed increase in the production of gold, coal, and other Alaskan products which will necessarily follow a further development and an enlarged population.

If the \$107,000,000 in gold which Alaska has produced since 1897 should be withdrawn from circulation to-day, we would quickly recognize the importance of that Territory as a great treasure house, and lend all possible assistance toward its reproducing a similar amount at the earliest possible moment. But there are some, sir, who hesitate to aid an enterprise which will, in the nature of things, stimulate the production of gold in that Territory. Of what consequence is a million dollars to this Government as compared with the advantage it will gain from the increase in the production of gold of ten or twenty millions of dollars a year for many years to come in a given section of the country? No one familiar with Alaska, and understanding its gold-producing power, will deny that this exposition will further such increase in production by bringing sharply to the attention of the people the hidden wealth in the placer diggings, the manner in which the gold in these diggings is mined, and the fact that it is that character of mining which may be prosecuted with the pick and shovel, without the expenditure of large sums of money which is necessary in the development of quartz claims.

VAST DEPOSITS OF MERCHANTABLE COAL.

Then, sir, take the question of coal. For many years the Government has been purchasing the higher grades of coal for its vessels and naval stations on the Pacific coast in foreign markets, while millions of tons of the very finest steam coal lie undeveloped in Alaska. At present two fields of coal of large extent are known to exist in that Territory; they have been the subjects of careful examination by the Geological Survey. The Controller Bay field has an area of about 120 square miles.

Professor Martin, of the Geological Survey, in speaking of this coal, said:

* * * In heating power, as well as in the low amount of impurities, it is almost identical with the Pocahontas steam coal of West Virginia, but excels this coal by having a higher proportion of fixed carbon. There is no other coal with which it is likely to come into general competition with which it is to be compared, for it is higher in heating power and in purity than any coal that is mined upon the Pacific coast, either in the United States, in Canada, or Australia.

Coal has been discovered on the Pacific Ocean side of the Alaska Peninsula as far out as Portage Bay, some 200 miles farther west than Honolulu, and within convenient reach of vessels traversing the shortest steamer route from this country to Asia. Portage Bay is said to be a well-protected harbor, and it needs no exaggerated statement to emphasize the value of a coal mine situated 200 miles farther out into the Pacific Ocean than the city of Honolulu as a coaling station for our naval fleet and merchant vessels.

The Government is certainly interested in having the Alaskan coal fields developed, which are underlaid with the character of coal demanded in our naval service. We have important naval stations on the Pacific which require large quantities of coal for their use. We build ships of the highest efficiency at great expense; they require the highest and best grade of fuel that can be obtained for their operation; to give them any less than this is to take away the very efficiency which we have spent millions of dollars in securing in their construction. Testimony given before the Committee on Territories of the Senate, while considering the matter of railroad construction for the development of Alaska, tended to show that the introduction of this and the Matanuska coal (also a field of large area and of high quality) would probably save the Government in the Navy alone a very large sum of money every year.

RESOURCES MUST BE MADE KNOWN.

These vast natural resources will not be developed by the investment of the necessary capital until they become known to the public; and the prime object of having Alaska fairly represented at the exposition is to bring her natural resources to the attention of the people in the most convincing way, so that an interest may be aroused in their early development.

The Government, Mr. President, should in my judgment give its encouragement to any meritorious movement looking toward the advancement of the country and the development of our trade and natural resources. We have, since 1803, added 2,937,613 square miles of contiguous and noncontiguous territory, the greater portion of which lies west of the Mississippi River. For this territory we paid a little more than \$87,000,000. The Government has lost nothing by investing in the western country. Statistics show that it has, in the thirty years ending June 30, 1906, received from the sales of public lands west of the Mississippi River more than \$140,000,000; and there is yet remaining west of this river public lands of the value of more than \$500,000,000, computed at \$1.25 per acre.

And the Government will lose nothing by encouraging this exposition, as it will make known the resources of a new and productive land and aid in developing our commerce and in promoting our trade from a practical business standpoint, which will result in substantial benefit to the country at large. As an encouragement to other States and countries in making displays at the exposition; as a means of calling attention to the present importance and future possibilities of the western coast, Alaska, and our possessions in the Pacific, and, finally, as a means of fostering commerce in the Pacific and placing ourselves in close touch with the other countries which participate in that commerce, the Government should make an adequate exhibit which will prove an investment producing manifold returns to the people; and in this the Government is vitally interested. It is expending annually, through the several Departments, large sums of money to promote commerce, agriculture, and the various industries of the country. Participation in this exposition will therefore be a means to the end which the Government is striving to attain through the expenditures of the Departments for the purposes indicated, and will, so far as it goes, produce equal if not better results.

IMPORTANCE OF THE WEST TO THE UNITED STATES.

The exposition will bring together the people and products from Alaska, from the Canadian Yukon, from the west coast of Canada, from the islands of the Pacific, from the Orient, from the west coasts of South and Central America, and the Republic of Mexico. It will introduce, from the participating States and countries, the producers and the consumers, and will lead the people of the eastern, southern and central portions of the United States to understand what the West, constantly becoming a stronger factor in our national life, really is.

No man of this century will deny the wisdom of Mr. Seward's

prophecy concerning the future of the Pacific Ocean. The commercial powers, once unmindful of its importance, have invaded it. There is hardly an important European power that does not occupy one or more of its islands, in whole or in part, not for the purpose of benefiting the natives, but for the purpose of promoting its commerce in the most fruitful field on earth today. Our country, with its natural advantages, is, without question, the best equipped of all the nations in the struggle for the commercial mastery of the Pacific. To become predominant, it has only to make use of its superior opportunities for exploitation. The importance of the Pacific Northwest in this struggle can not well be overestimated.

We are told that the commerce of Holland, as early as the sixteenth century, gathered into her harbors the fruits of the wide world. That while she produced practically no grain, she had the best supplied granaries of Europe; without fields of flax, she swarmed with weavers of linen; without flocks, she became the center of all woolen manufactures; and that provinces that had not a forest built more ships than all Europe besides. If Holland, Mr. President, without the material elements which inhere in the greatness of a state, could build such a commerce, what, sir, shall be the future commercial greatness of the Pacific Northwest, with its immense wheat fields, flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle; its forests that can not be approximated elsewhere on the globe; its diversified farm products; its capacious harbors; its numerous water courses teeming with merchantable fish; its inexhaustible fields of coal, iron, and other mineral wealth, to supply an old, yet a new world, lying to its westward inviting its trade?

POPULATION AND COMMERCE OF PACIFIC COUNTRIES.

The statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor show that the countries bordering on the Pacific, exclusive of the United States, have an area of 17,096,000 square miles, and a population of more than 904,000,000 people. The total annual foreign commerce of these countries is now nearly \$4,000,000,000, and is growing enormously. The trade of Central and South America on the Pacific side should not be overlooked or neglected by us if we expect to participate in their future development. Their annual importations amount to nearly \$600,000,000, while they export during the same period commodities of the value of more than \$800,000,000. We can, by proper attention and through the medium of this exposition, lay the foundation for increasing our trade and friendly relations with these rapidly developing countries.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.

The growth of our commerce in the Orient has been not only surprising but gratifying under the circumstances. The exports from this country to the Chinese Empire did not amount to \$10,000,000 until 1897. In that year, however, the value of our exports was nearly \$12,000,000, while in 1902 they jumped to \$24,531,118, and in 1905 to \$53,301,131.

The history of our trade with Japan is even more striking. The imports of that country in 1892 amounted to but \$48,858,000. Of this the United States furnished only \$4,102,000; while in 1905 the total imports of Japan amounted to \$243,291,932, of which \$51,934,691 came from this country; or, in other words, Japan received from us in that year a little more than one-fifth of her total importations.

The showing we have made is not what it should or would be if our trade in the Pacific had been properly fostered, but it foreshadows our future possibilities in the Orient. Statistics show that Great Britain, much farther from the Asiatic markets than we are, has during the last fifteen years furnished 21.78 per cent of the importations of China and Japan, while we have furnished to these countries but 10.71 per cent of their importations during the period mentioned.

That the burden of developing our oriental commerce rests largely with the Pacific coast cities is, I think, generally admitted, and the fostering of this commerce for the future may be greatly influenced by the attitude of the Government toward such agencies as the proposed exposition for its development.

ONE EXPOSITION WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

In the entire history of the country but one appropriation has been made by the Government for an exposition west of the Rocky Mountains. That was for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition held at Portland, Oreg., in 1905, and for which the Government appropriated only \$475,000, while I believe each State on the Pacific slope has contributed liberally to every exposition that has been held in the United States since those States were respectively admitted into the Union. At any rate, they have, with characteristic western spirit, cheerfully borne their share of the nearly \$28,000,000 that have been appropriated for other expositions held in different sections of the country.

ALASKA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WEALTH OF THE NATION.

Alaska, Mr. President, has contributed her share to the wealth of the nation, and she is entitled to encouragement and recognition at the hands of the Government. She has paid into the Treasury of the United States, in round numbers, \$12,000,000 in revenue alone, and her productions of gold, fur, and fish have yielded more than \$300,000,000. She will continue that contribution to a much larger degree as the years roll on. She is incapable of raising revenue to enable her to participate in the exposition because, notwithstanding her immense wealth and her capacity to produce, she has no form of government under which she can, by taxation or otherwise, raise a fund for this or any other purpose. She must therefore look to the Government, to which she has so freely given, to aid her in participating in the exposition which will so greatly facilitate her advancement.

SEWARD'S PROPHECY COMES TRUE.

Mr. President, the prophecy of William H. Seward has been fulfilled. We have, after a lapse of a generation, come to know, to some degree at least, the benefit and value of that vast domain which he so wisely purchased in 1867. We know from his public utterances that he foresaw the value of Alaska as far back as 1860, and that he was wise enough and courageous enough to purchase it in 1867, in the face of the fiercest opposition and the loudest denunciations.

The people of the Pacific coast, by reason of their close business relations with that Territory, understand its value; they read its future; they know what it holds in store for the people, and they hope that Congress will aid them in exhibiting its resources on a scale commensurate with its importance, for without Congressional aid Alaska must go unrepresented and the exposition become local instead of international in its scope.

We hope the present Congress will not be as reluctant in taking advantage of opportunities in the Pacific Northwest as were some of our former statesmen when the Oregon question was before the country or when Mr. Seward negotiated the treaty for the purchase of Alaska.

THE "OREGON COUNTRY" SAVED BY THE PIONEERS.

Mr. President, the lines of Whittier—

I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be,
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea,

are peculiarly applicable to that other land, formerly known as the "Oregon country," of which I shall now speak briefly, and which, when the pioneers were struggling to settle and to save for the people of this Republic, was as harshly spoken of in some quarters, and as indifferently treated in others, as was the proposed purchase of Russia's former possession in North America.

Senator Dickerson, of New Jersey, in February, 1825, expressed the hope in the Senate that the American and British Governments would give the Oregon country to the Indians. He said that it could never become one of the United States, and that if our laws were extended to it, it would have to be considered as a colony; that it could never be of any pecuniary value to us, but that it might be the means of promoting, in a most signal manner, the cause of humanity by being presented to the Indians.

SENATOR BENTON'S PLAN.

Senator Benton, in March, 1825, though speaking very flatteringly of the western part of the country and strongly advocating its acquisition, took it for granted that the ridge of the Rocky Mountains might be named without offense as a convenient, natural, and everlasting boundary between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He advocated planting the seed of a new power on the Pacific coast, but said that the new government, when strong enough to take care of itself, should separate from the mother country as the child separates from the parent at the age of maturity.

Senator McDuffie, speaking in the Senate in January, 1843, with respect to establishing military posts in the Pacific Northwest, that the pioneers might have military protection against the attacks of the savage tribes, among other things, said:

"Now, it is one of the most uncalculating measures which was ever brought before the Senate. For whose benefit are we bound to pass it? Who are to go there, along the line of military posts and take possession of the only part of the territory fit to occupy—that part lying upon the seacoast, a strip less than 100 miles in width; for, as I have already stated, the rest of the territory consists of mountains almost inaccessible and lowlands which are covered with stone and volcanic remains, where rain never falls, except during the spring; and even on the coast no rain falls from April to October, and for the remainder of the year there is nothing but rain. Why, sir, of what use will this be for agricultural purposes? I would not for that purpose give a pinch of snuff for the whole territory. I wish to God we did not own it. I wish it was an impassable barrier to secure us against the intrusion of others."

PRODUCTS OF FARMS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

I may be pardoned, Mr. President, if I say in this connection that the State of Washington, which I have the honor to in part represent here, with less than one twenty-sixth of her area seeded, harvested more than 35,000,000 bushels of wheat last year. Her crops of barley and of oats are nowhere surpassed. That portion of Washington which the Senator said was covered with stone and volcanic remains, produced last year, in addition to its generous yield of wheat and other farm products, fruit of the value of \$16,000,000.

Farming in the rich valleys of Washington is not confined to fruit growing, for the heavy crops of hay mown from the alfalfa meadows, which yield from three to five crops each season, are almost as valuable as the products of the trees.

I have mentioned, Mr. President, only a few of the agricultural products of but one of the States situated in that country which the Senator said was worthless for agricultural purposes.

That portion of the State bordering upon the seacoast, while favored with many fertile valleys and agricultural fields of large extent, has as its chief product timber. Last year the timber product of the State reached the value of \$70,000,000, a sum greatly in excess of the value of the wheat crop of the most favored grain State in the Union.

It is not necessary to call the attention of the Senate to other remarks similar to those of the Senator last quoted, as enough has been submitted to show the esteem in which the country was held at that time by some, and the belief entertained by others, that it was not then and never would be of any material value to the American nation.

DANIEL WEBSTER THOUGHT OREGON A POOR COUNTRY.

I was somewhat surprised in my investigation of this subject to find in what slight estimation even Mr. Webster, as late as 1844, held the Oregon country. In writing to Edward Everett, then minister to England, in January of that year, Mr. Webster said:

"I feel a good deal of anxiety about the Oregon business. On one side, portions of the English press, especially *The Times*, appears to me to be doing great mischief by its abusive and reproachful articles; and, on the other side, there are not a few persons in this country, as you know, quite desirous of finding some excuse for difficulty and trouble with England. I most sincerely hope the two Governments may be able to come to an agreement. From present appearances it is not probable that either House will, at present, recommend to the President to give the necessary notice for the termination of the convention of 1818. *I believe Oregon to be a poor country, in no way important to England, except that she happens to have settlements in that region, and of very little consequence to the United States.*"

I imagine, Mr. President, that if Mr. Webster could have foreseen the value of that region to us as a nation, and what it shall mean to us in the future, he would, instead of minimizing its importance in the language I have just quoted, have thrown the force of his powerful influence on the side of the pioneers in their early struggle; and that, if he were alive to-day, and could now see what a splendid outlet British Columbia affords Great Britain through Canada to the Pacific Ocean and to the vast trade and possibilities beyond, he would realize why England regarded the Oregon country as of importance to her, and would give much to recall his statements.

Continuing, Mr. Webster said:

The ownership of the whole country is very likely to follow the greater settlement and larger amount of population, proceeding hereafter from whichever of the two countries.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. PILES. Certainly.

Mr. FULTON. If it will not disturb the Senator I should like to state right here an interesting fact, I think, in connection with the quotation the Senator has made from Mr. Webster, to indicate what slight attention the statesmen of those days paid to that far western country and its development. It is illustrated by the fact that in 1843—that remark, I think, was made by Webster in 1844—

Mr. PILES. Eighteen forty-four.

Mr. FULTON. In 1843 nearly 1,000 American citizens crossed the continent from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast and settled in the Oregon country, and yet it seems that the statesmen of that time had little appreciation of the wonderful attractiveness of that great country.

Mr. PILES. The Senator from Oregon is correct.

NATION'S DEBT TO THE EARLY SETTLERS.

To my mind, Mr. President, our ownership of the Oregon country is due to the courage and patriotic determination displayed by the hardy pioneers who in the early days peopled and held that region.

Although the treaty of October 20, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States for the joint occupancy of the Oregon country (which was continued by special convention in 1827 for an indefinite time, with the stipulation that either power might terminate the arrangement upon twelve months' notice) was made without prejudice to the rights of either power, it must, I think, be apparent to all thoughtful students of our history, that had the American pioneer failed to push his way across the mountains, to found American settlements and establish an American form of government in that country, it would in the end have been so largely peopled by British subjects as to have been entirely lost to us.

Mr. Webster believed, as late as 1844, as I have already shown, that the greater settlement and larger amount of population of either power would determine the title to the country.

BLAINE GIVES CREDIT TO THE PIONEERS.

Mr. Blaine, in his Twenty Years of Congress, in discussing the subject, said:

It is not improbable that if the Oregon question had been allowed to rest for the time under the provisions of the treaty of 1827 the whole country would ultimately have fallen into our hands, and the American flag might to-day be waving over British Columbia. The course of events and the lapse of time were working steadily to our advantage. In 1826 Great Britain declined to accept the forty-ninth parallel, but demanded the Columbia River as the boundary. Twenty years afterwards she accepted the line previously rejected.

Why? He answers the question himself:

American settlers had forced her back.

This statement, Mr. President, is significant when we recall that there were in the Oregon country not to exceed 500 Americans—men, women, and children—in the spring of 1843, while at the time of the settlement of our dispute with Great Britain over that country, in June, 1846, there were between 6,000 and 7,000 of our people in that Territory.

GREAT BRITAIN VALUED THE PACIFIC.

I am not criticising Great Britain, Mr. President, for her attitude. No one can help admiring her aggressive claims. She understood the immense value of a frontage on the Pacific Ocean. She foresaw that the larger that frontage the greater would be her power in the Pacific. She knew, Mr. President, in a general way at least, the value of the empire which the pioneers were saving to the American people. And so did the pioneers themselves, who were out yonder fighting the most important battle of modern times in a peaceful way, without for years having either governmental protection or encouragement, and without knowing to which flag they might ultimately owe allegiance. Understanding, however, the importance of that region to the American nation, the pioneers were determined to do all in their power to hold the country, that this Republic might have not only a foothold upon the shores of the Pacific, but that it might become the dominant power in the greatest of oceans, and that thousands of patriotic American citizens might there find free homes under the shelter of their own flag.

FIRST AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

In furtherance of this determination, we are told that in February, 1843, a meeting, which is historically known as the "wolf meeting," was held in the Willamette Valley for the purpose of taking action to protect the settlers against the ravages of wolves and other wild beasts. At this gathering, the historian tells us, a committee was appointed to call a general meeting, which took place in March, and at which bounties were offered out of a fund to be raised by volunteer subscription of the settlers. This meeting was in fact called for the purpose of initiating a movement in behalf of a Provisional Government, but its object was carefully veiled under the pretext of a second "wolf meeting," because the American settlers feared that if their design were made known the Hudson Bay Company people might frustrate their plans. After the ostensible business of the meeting had been concluded, those present were addressed by W. H. Gray, a then prominent, weather-beaten, old pioneer, upon the real purpose of the meeting. The address, it is said, concluded as follows:

We have mutually and unitedly agreed to defend and protect our cattle and domestic animals. Now, fellow citizens, I submit and move the adoption of the two following resolutions, that we may have protection for our persons and lives, as well as our cattle and herds:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of taking measures for the civil and military protection of this colony.

"Resolved, That the said committee consist of twelve persons."

THE STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY IN 1843.

The resolutions, Mr. President, were, according to the historian, unanimously adopted and the committee appointed. A meeting was called for the 2d day of May, 1843, to organize a Provisional Government, which, it is said, both the British

and the Americans then in the country attended in full force; for here, sir, commenced the real struggle for supremacy.

Looking back now, Mr. President, into a period of a little more than sixty-four years, and upon that now rich and populous section of our country in which that meeting was held, do you recall, sir—does the country recall—how many Americans, after every effort had been made to induce the citizens and subjects of each power to attend, voted at that meeting to establish, in that then distant land, an American form of Government, and out of which land the aggressive and progressive States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and the western and southwestern parts of Montana and the northwestern corner of Wyoming have been carved?

I wish, Mr. President, that that pioneer voting scene in the wilderness might be transferred to canvas by an artist who could catch the inspiration of the moment and comprehend the importance of the result, which showed that 52 Americans had cast their votes in favor of a provisional government, against the 50 votes of those who opposed them.

WHO'S FOR A DIVIDE?

That election, Mr. President, was not conducted in the form of elections of the present day. The opposing forces met under the great trees in a partly cleared field, near a small log house. After discussion of the report of the committee favoring the organization of a provisional government, owing to considerable confusion difficulty was experienced in determining the vote of the intermingled forces. In the midst of this confusion a division was suggested. Acting upon the suggestion, a picturesque mountaineer, of heroic stature and unflinching courage, by the name of Joe Meek, a Virginian by birth, rose and said: "Who's for a divide? All in favor of the report and of an organization follow me." Fifty-one followed Joe Meek, and 49 the opposing leader; and so, by a majority of two votes, the Americans won the day. But the forces were too evenly divided for the majority to put immediately into successful operation their form of government. In the fall and winter of 1843, however, that historic train of pioneers reached the Oregon country, proving the correctness of Whitman's statement that there was a passageway for wagons across the Rocky Mountains from the Atlantic to the Pacific. From the time of the arrival of that immigrant train, with its eight hundred or a thousand settlers, American supremacy prevailed throughout that portion of the country lying south of the Columbia River.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENT ON PUGET SOUND.

The Hudson Bay Company people had for many years attempted to confine the American settlers to the region south of this river, in order to hold for Great Britain that part of the country north of the Columbia. The Americans were not, however, content to be confined within such narrow limits, or to relinquish without a struggle our claim to that portion of the disputed territory lying to the northward. Actuated by the spirit that induced them to brave the perils of a journey across the continent in the first instance, they steadily extended their settlements into the Puget Sound basin, saving to this country that great and beautiful inland sea known as Puget Sound, upon the shores of which the commerce of the Orient and Occident meet and break bulk, and where, within less than two generations, will stand the third great city of the American continent.

500 AMERICANS IN 1843—2,000,000 IN 1908.

Mr. President, the progress that has been made in that country since those votes were counted reads like a romance. Could de Toqueville, who at one time predicted that the Rocky Mountains would be the probable limit of the American Union, rise from his grave and look upon that imperial land lying yonder west of that lofty range, he would stand as one before whose vision a great mystery had been suddenly revealed. For he would see, Mr. President, more than 2,000,000 happy, peaceful, and prosperous people in that land where, in May, 1843, not more than 500 Americans lived. He would see commerce of the value of hundreds of millions of dollars now annually transacted where—stop, sir, to think of it—within the brief space of a human lifetime there was no commerce at all. He would see, Mr. President, hundreds of thousands of homes, tended by the deft hands of American mothers, where but a few years ago, as time now runs, two missionary brides, the first white women to cross the continent and settle in the Oregon country, stood upon the crest of the mountains and looked down upon the broad, sweeping, yet silent valleys in which they were to found—in which they did, in fact, found—the first American homes. He would look, Mr. President, upon a land which has made us the dominant power in the Pacific Ocean, and without which the British Empire, instead of the American

Republic, would hold the key to the commercial supremacy of that ocean.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE DESERVES ENCOURAGEMENT.

Should not that region, Mr. President, which has contributed so much to the material wealth and happiness of our people, be encouraged by Congress in the great enterprise which it has undertaken?

The State of California, in the face of the practical destruction by fire of her greatest city, did not hesitate, as sorely afflicted as she was, to appropriate the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of participating in the exposition. If California, Mr. President, could stop long enough in the rebuilding of San Francisco and of the ruined homes of her people to note sufficiently the value of the exposition to appropriate the sum named, at a time when she needed money as she had never needed it before, it seems to me that Congress ought to appreciate its importance and provide for liberal participation.

FOOTHOLD OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE PACIFIC.

Mr. President, we do not know, we can not estimate, what we owe the pioneers who saved that western land. While the Oregon country was being belittled in different sections of the Union they were out yonder on the plains and in the forests fighting the battle which was to make, which has already made, ours the greatest nation of the earth—for without the Pacific coast region who, sir, would be bold enough to say that as a nation we would occupy our present position or could ever attain it? Who would say that, had we lost that country in 1846, or at any time prior thereto, we would or could have acquired California in 1848 or Alaska in 1867? Who can say, sir, that had we lost the Oregon country we would to-day have even a foothold upon the Pacific coast? What an unfortunate condition, Mr. President, would be ours with another nation just across the Rocky Mountains occupying the entire Pacific coast line! And that another nation is not there, sir, is due to the courage and fortitude of the American pioneer.

"WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

Mr. President, there is in the other wing of this Capitol a great and historic mural painting before which the western man stands in mute admiration. It portrays a scene that lives now only in memory and in history. It is a scene, sir, that is never again to be enacted upon this or any other continent. It is the story, Mr. President, of the pioneers, with their wives and children, crossing the mountains to found a new empire upon the shores of what we call the western sea, and in the fertile valleys that lie between the Rocky Mountains and that sea, which the artist has there painted. Go, sir, and look upon it! Aye, let those who come as pilgrims to this Capitol pause before it long enough to grasp its full meaning; for in marking, as it does, a sublime epoch in the history of our country it reveals an incident in our national life that can be seen now only through the medium of art. The imperial West is settled. The day of heroic pioneering is ended. That land which was once far off and beyond the most distant horizon is now belted with steel. The valleys that were once as quiet as was the ruined city of Palmyra when Count Volney mused upon it are now teeming with life and bursting with activity. Those vast plains—the Great American Desert—once thought to be fruitless, have answered to the touch of the plow and fulfilled the hopes of man. Farther on, upon the shores of the placid sea, stately cities with a mighty commerce have raised their spires and set their spindles among the upheaved mountains of a far-away age. And we have builded there, Mr. President, schools and churches and factories and a civilization unsurpassed in the most enlightened sections of this or any other land.

ALL DUE TO THE PIONEER.

And, sir, who peopled that region and founded those cities? It was the pioneer and his children, who fought, with a desperation surpassing the heroic, the most effective battle of all—the battle of the supremacy of the white man over the aborigines and the elements, coupled with isolation and want, that that immense stretch of country might not fall into alien hands. That they prevailed, sir, history records.

But, Mr. President, had the pioneers been as timorous or as indifferent as were some of the statesmen of their age, their efforts would have been but "a twice-told tale," remembered only as are "the footprints of the traveler over the sand;" and that land, formerly known as the "Oregon country," instead of being, as it now is, the common heritage of all our people, would be to-day one of the possessions of the British Empire.

It is therefore fitting, in view of their achievements, that Congress should aid the people of the Pacific Northwest in their desire to exhibit to an astonished world the progress that in so

brief a space of time and under such trying and difficult conditions has been made in the arts, in science, in commerce, in agriculture, in mining, and in manufacturing, and in all, sir, that goes to make a great and glorious land.

APPENDIX.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU. Fairbanks, Alaska. [Climatological.]

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Maximum temperature a.....	34	21	46	64	81	84	86
Minimum temperature a.....	-65	-50	-48	-31	24	37	30
Mean temperature a.....	-19.0	-12.7	11.4	30.8	45.5	57.7	54.0
Precipitation, 1905.....	0.92	0.50	.....	0.20	.....	.....	.....
Too incomplete (1906.....	1.71	0.37	0.33	0.50	0.36	0.94	2.82
to make a mean (1907.....	3.30	.....	2.42	0.93	0.35	.....	.....
Snow, 1905.....	9.2	5.0	.....	2.0	.....	.....	.....
Depth of fall, 1906.....	17.1	3.7	3.3	5.0	.....	.....	.....
Depth of fall, 1907.....	33.0	.....	24.2	8.0	0	.....	.....

Stations.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
Maximum temperature a.....	84	70	58	40	33	86
Minimum temperature a.....	29	13	-16	-50	-55	-65
Mean temperature a.....	55.3	42.4	24.5	0.7	-13.6	20.8
Precipitation, 1905.....	2.71	.....	.....	1.20	0.60	.....
Too incomplete to (1906.....	1.50	0.25	0.30	0.65	1.15	.....
make a mean (1907.....	1.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snow, 1905.....	.....	.....	.....	12.0	6.0	.....
Depth of fall, 1906.....	.....	.....	1.6	6.5	11.5	.....
Depth of fall, 1907.....	.....	.....	29.4	.....	.....	.....

a For the years 1905, 1906, 1907.
[Mean temperature.]

Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
ALASKA.							
<i>Southeast Coast District.</i>							
Sitka.....	34	33	37	42	47	52	54
Killsnoo.....	27	27	33	36	45	50	55
<i>Southern Coast District.</i>							
Fort Liscum.....	20	22	25	34	43	50	51
Kenai.....	8	18	22	34	42	50	52
Wood Island (Kadiak).....	30	31	33	36	43	50	55
<i>Alaska Peninsula.</i>							
Coal Harbor.....	28	27	30	33	40	47	53
Unalaska.....	33	31	33	35	40	46	50
<i>Western Coast District.</i>							
Holy Cross.....	-6	0	14	23	39	53	56
St. Michael.....	7	-2	9	20	33	46	54
<i>Upper Yukon District.</i>							
Fort Gibbon.....	-18	-7	9	24	45	59	59
Fort Egbert.....	-18	-7	5	25	44	57	61
Dawson, Canada.....	-20	-15	2	27	45	57	60
<i>Copper River Plateau.</i>							
Copper Center.....	-14	-2	14	29	45	53	55
UNITED STATES.							
Boston, Mass.....	27	28	35	45	57	66	71
Washington, D. C.....	33	34	42	53	64	73	77
Chicago, Ill.....	24	25	34	46	56	66	72
St. Paul, Minn.....	12	15	28	46	58	67	72
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	7	8	22	43	55	64	70
Helena, Mont.....	20	22	31	42	52	61	67
Seattle, Wash.....	39	40	44	49	55	60	64

Stations.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
ALASKA.						
<i>Southeast Coast District.</i>						
Sitka.....	57	52	46	40	36	44
Killsnoo.....	54	46	41	33	31	40
<i>Southern Coast District.</i>						
Fort Liscum.....	49	44	37	25	23	35
Kenai.....	54	46	36	22	12	33
Wood Island (Kadiak).....	55	50	42	35	30	41
<i>Alaska Peninsula.</i>						
Coal Harbor.....	53	48	41	35	29	39
Unalaska.....	50	46	40	35	23	39

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU—cont'd.
Fairbanks, Alaska—Continued.
[Mean temperature.]

Stations.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Annual.
ALASKA—continued.						
Western Coast District.						
Holy Cross	52	42	28	11	— 3	26
St. Michael	52	44	30	16	5	26
Upper Yukon District.						
Fort Gibbon	54	36	20	3	—14	21
Fort Egbert	53	42	25	1	—16	23
Dawson, Canada	55	42	27	— 2	— 8	22
Copper River Plateau.						
Copper Center	53	42	29	5	— 6	25
UNITED STATES.						
Boston, Mass.	69	63	52	41	32	49
Washington, D. C.	74	68	57	45	36	55
Chicago, Ill.	71	65	53	39	29	48
St. Paul, Minn.	70	60	48	31	19	44
Bismarck, N. Dak.	68	57	44	26	15	40
Helena, Mont.	66	56	44	33	25	43
Seattle, Wash.	63	58	51	44	41	51

SUPPORT OF KNIGHTS KEY, FLORIDA.

Mr. FRYE. The bill (H. R. 14011) amending an act approved June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," was laid before the Senate to-day and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Senate has already passed and sent to the House a bill of like purport. I ask that the House bill may be put upon its passage, and then I shall ask that the House be requested to return the Senate bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to extend the privileges of the first section of the act approved June 10, 1880, to the support of Knights Key, in the customs collection district of Key West, Fla.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. FRYE, it was

Ordered, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 3344) extending to the support of Knights Key, in the State of Florida, the privileges of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement.

SNAKE RIVER DAM, WASHINGTON.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Calendar, under Rule VIII, is in order. The Secretary will report the first bill.

The bill (H. R. 7618) to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors, or assigns to construct a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington, was announced as first in order on the Calendar.

Mr. KEAN. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN] is somewhat interested in this bill. I do not see him present. I ask that it may go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over, without prejudice.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARIES.

The next business on the Calendar was the resolution submitted by Mr. STONE January 23, 1908, authorizing and directing the Committee on Finance to make inquiry and report as to the distribution of moneys of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. KEAN. I suggested the other day that this resolution might be indefinitely postponed. I do not see that the Senator from Missouri can have any objection to having it indefinitely postponed at the present time.

Mr. STONE. I think it had better be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KEAN. I have no objection to that reference.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Finance, in the absence of objection.

EXTENSION OF BOUNTY-LAND LAWS.

The bill (S. 1407) to extend the provisions of the existing bounty-land laws to the officers and enlisted men, and the officers and men of the boat companies of the Florida Seminole Indian war was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. KEAN. Let the bill go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over without prejudice, at the request of the Senator from New Jersey.

MINING TECHNOLOGY BRANCH.

The joint resolution (S. R. 35) to provide for a mining technology branch in the Geological Survey, was announced as the next business on the Calendar.

Mr. KEAN. Let the resolution go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will go over without prejudice, at the request of the Senator from New Jersey.

JOHN H. HAMITER.

The bill (S. 4024) for the relief of John H. Hamiter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to John H. Hamiter, of Lafayette County, Ark., \$3,590.47, the proceeds of the sale of fifty-three bales of cotton sold by the Government in 1865 and placed in the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. KEAN. Let the report be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the report, at the request of the Senator from New Jersey.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report submitted by Mr. DAVIS, January 28, 1908, from the Committee on Claims.

REVISION OF THE PENAL LAWS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2982) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

Mr. HEYBURN. It has been thought advisable that a reprint be made of the sections that were passed over for further consideration and for an elaboration of the notes to accompany them. The notes have been elaborated in conformity with suggestions and expressions during the consideration of those sections. The reprint is not yet out of the Printer's hands. I therefore ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside. Without objection it is so ordered.

JOHN H. HAMITER.

Mr. KEAN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed with the Calendar under Rule VIII.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Jersey? The Chair hears none, and the consideration of Senate bill 4024 will be resumed.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 4024) for the relief of John H. Hamiter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the report will be resumed.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the report submitted by Mr. DAVIS January 28, 1908, which is as follows:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4024) for the relief of John H. Hamiter, having considered the same, recommend that the said bill be passed.

The bill provides for the payment to John H. Hamiter the sum of \$3,590.47, the proceeds of the sale of 53 bales of cotton sold in 1865, the net proceeds being placed in the Treasury of the United States.

The chairman of the Committee on Claims referred this bill to the Secretary of the Treasury for a report, which report is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Washington, February 2, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, inclosing Senate bill 3283, "For the relief of John H. Hamiter."

The bill proposes to appropriate \$3,590.47, the proceeds of 53 bales of cotton sold by the Government in 1865 and placed in the Treasury of the United States.

You request report on the bill.

In reply, I have the honor to report that 53 bales of cotton were collected from John H. Hamiter, in Lafayette County, Ark., in October 1865, shipped to New York, and sold. The net proceeds of the 53 bales were \$3,590.47, which amount was placed in the Treasury.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW, Secretary.

Hon. C. W. FULTON,

Chairman Committee on Claims, United States Senate.

The affidavit of Mr. Hamiter shows the circumstances of the taking of this cotton and also that under the President's amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865, that Mr. Hamiter had taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States prior to the seizure of the cotton in question.

This cotton was not "captured." The Supreme Court of the United States, in Ninth Wallace, page 540, in the case of the United States v. Padelford, clearly defined the meaning of the word "captured," as follows:

"As early as the 3d of July, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a circular letter of instructions addressed to the supervising special agents of the Department, charged with the duty of collecting abandoned and captured property under the act of March 12, 1863, defined captured property as property 'which had been seized or taken from hostile possession by the military and naval forces of the United States.' This definition must be taken as the interpretation practically given to the act by the Department of the Government charged with its execution; and we think it correct."

This cotton was not taken from "hostile" possession, but, on the contrary, was taken from the possession of an individual who had been pardoned by the President's proclamation, and his taking the oath under it fully restored him to all his property rights.

It was not "abandoned" at any time, but was in the personal possession of Hamiter and within the inclosure around his residence.

At the time of the seizure Mr. Hamiter was temporarily absent on a visit to relatives in Louisiana, but his residence and property was under the personal charge of Isaac Shepherd, who forbade the taking of the cotton. It appears that Mr. Fuqua, the agent who seized the cotton, had been the personal guest of Mr. Hamiter for a night only a short time previous to the seizure.

This cotton had been removed from Mr. Hamiter's plantation to his residence; it had never been sold, and was never claimed by anybody up to the time of the seizure by Fuqua. There were about 180 bales of cotton taken, although the proceeds of the sale of only 53 bales, amounting to \$3,590.47 net, seems to have found its way into the Treasury.

In the case above referred to, of *The United States v. Padelford*, on page 542, Ninth Wallace, the property in question had been actually captured in time of war and in the midst of military operations, but after the claimant had under an amnesty proclamation of the President taken the oath of allegiance, the court, in a unanimous opinion, used the following language:

"In the case of *Garland*, this court held the effect of a pardon to be such 'that in the eye of the law the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed the offense'; and in the case of *Armstrong's foundry*, we held that the general pardon granted to him relieved him from a penalty which he had incurred to the United States. It follows that at the time of the seizure of the petitioner's property he was purged of whatever offense against the laws of the United States he had committed by the acts mentioned in the findings, and relieved from any penalty which he might have incurred. It follows, further, that if the property had been seized before the oath was taken, the faith of the Government was pledged to its restoration upon the taking of the oath in good faith. We can not doubt that the petitioner's right to the property in question, at the time of the seizure, was perfect, and that it remains perfect notwithstanding the seizure."

In the same case, on page 543, the court further says: "Under the proclamation and the act, the Government is a trustee, holding the proceeds of the petitioner's property for his benefit, and having been fully reimbursed for all expenses incurred in that character, loses nothing by the judgment, which simply awards to the petitioner what is his own."

The case in which the court in a unanimous opinion made these declarations was in all respects parallel to this case, except that in the *Padelford* case the property was actually captured in the city of Savannah by the Federal Army when the capture of that city was made on December 21, 1864, by the forces of the United States.

In the case of *Kline v. The United States* (13 Wallace, p. 137) the court held that, while all private property belonging to disloyal persons South was liable to confiscation, nevertheless—

"No titles were divested in the insurgent States unless in pursuance of a judgment rendered after due legal proceedings. The Government recognized to the fullest extent the humane maxims of the modern law of nations, which exempt private property of noncombatant enemies from capture as booty of war. Even the law of confiscation was sparingly applied."

And on page 142 in the same case—

"We conclude, therefore, that the title to the proceeds of the property which came to the possession of the Government by capture or abandonment, with the exceptions already noticed, was in no case divested out of the original owner. It was for the Government itself to determine whether these proceeds should be restored to the owner or not. The promise of the restoration of all rights of property decides that question affirmatively as to all persons who availed themselves of the proffered pardon. It was competent for the President to annex to his offer of pardon any conditions or qualifications he should see fit; but after those conditions and qualifications had been satisfied, the pardon and its connected promises took full effect. The restoration of the proceeds became the absolute right of the persons pardoned on application within two years from the close of the war. It was, in fact, promised for an equivalent. 'Pardon and restoration of political rights' were 'in return' for the oath and its fulfillment. To refuse it would be a breach of faith not 'less cruel and astounding' than to abandon the freed people whom the Executive had promised to maintain their freedom."

Judge Miller, who will always be remembered as a great and able judge, dissented from this opinion of the court, and in his dissenting opinion, in which Mr. Justice Bradley concurred, he said:

"But I have not been able to bring my mind to concur in the proposition that under the act concerning captured and abandoned property there remains in the former owner, who had given aid and comfort to the rebellion, any interest whatever in the property or its proceeds when it had been sold and paid into the Treasury or had been converted to the use of the public under that act."

Further on in the same dissenting opinion, Judge Miller, in commenting on the *Padelford* case, in which case he had concurred with all the judges, said:

"In that case the opinion makes a labored and successful effort to show that *Padelford*, the owner of the property, had secured the benefit of the amnesty proclamation before the property was seized under the same statute we are now considering. And it bases the right of *Padelford* to recover its proceeds in the Treasury on the fact that before the capture his status as a loyal citizen had been restored, and with it all his rights of property, although he had previously given aid and comfort to the rebellion. In this view I concurred with all my brethren. And I hold now that as long as the possession or title of property remains in the party, the pardon or the amnesty remits all right in the Government to forfeit or confiscate it. (The italics are Justice Miller's.)"

Assuming, for the sake of the argument, that the court was in error in its conclusions in the *Kline* cases, and that Justice Miller was right, it will be seen that the present case comes strictly within the rule suggested by him. Thus we have the unanimous opinion of all the judges in both the *Padelford* case and the *Kline* case that, under circumstances such as exist in this case, "all right in the Government to forfeit or confiscate" the property had been remitted, and that under the proclamation of the President and the action of petitioner in taking and faithfully keeping his oath of allegiance, "the Government is a trustee holding the proceeds of petitioner's property for his benefit; and having been fully reimbursed for all expenses incurred in that character the Government loses nothing by the return of the money which 'simply awards to the petitioner what is his own.'"

Under the circumstances of this case and the law as distinctly laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States it seems clearly to the committee that the net proceeds of this fifty-three bales of cotton should be restored to the owner of the cotton, and we therefore recommend that the bill do pass.

Mr. HOPKINS. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] if this bill was considered by the commission that was appointed soon after the close of the civil war.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, I have no information that it was. It has been considered by the Committee on Claims of this body twice. It was investigated at the last session, and a report substantially similar to the one which has been read at the desk was made. The bill was considered by the Senate and passed, but it failed to pass the other House.

Mr. HOPKINS. The Senator will remember that soon after the close of the civil war Congress took up the subject of providing payment for the claims of all parties who were entitled to payment under the law, and a commission was appointed to consider all such claims. An immense amount of testimony was taken by the commission, and an opportunity given to every person in any of the States that were lately in rebellion to present their claims to the commission, and if they were entitled under the law of the land to any recognition whatever those claims were allowed.

I had occasion while a Member of the other House to look into this matter a good deal, and, without desiring to interfere unnecessarily with the Senator from Arkansas, I should like to have the bill go over until I can look into the report made by that commission.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, why not permit me to make some statement about it just now? That may obviate the necessity of making an examination into the old report.

Mr. HOPKINS. The commission at that time investigated the claim of every loyal citizen in the Southern States and made their report. The report of that commission has been the guide of Congress for more than thirty years.

If this claim was there presented and was allowed, certainly there could be no objection to it. If it was disallowed by the commission, there ought to be some strong reasons shown to the Senate, as it seems to me, why we at this late date should consider it. If it was not considered at all by the commission, then it seems to me there ought to be a full and complete explanation showing why this party did not take advantage of the commission that was investigating all this class of claims.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, I insist that there exists a reason that will take this claim out of the class that the commission was created to consider. This cotton was not planted until after the civil war ceased. The cotton was planted later than April, 1865, and was taken from this claimant the latter part of October, 1865—after the war had ceased. It is not strictly a war claim at all.

More than a hundred bales of cotton were taken, and the proceeds of fifty-three of the bales were placed in the Treasury, and are there now. The claimant is not making a claim against the United States Government for anything except for the restitution of the proceeds of his own property, taken at a time when active hostilities were not in progress in that part of the country or anywhere else.

Mr. HOPKINS. Then I should like to ask the Senator from Arkansas why it was that this claimant did not present his demand against the Government?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. That is a matter I can hardly explain any further than that he did not do it. It was not in the class, and it was not necessary to present the claim to that particular tribunal, because it probably had no jurisdiction over it.

Mr. TELLER. It did not have.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. It did not have jurisdiction of a question of that kind. The question as to why the particular claimant did not press his claim may probably be explained by some of the attorneys who had charge of it, but the justice of the claim is very manifest from the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. HOPKINS. When was this claim first presented to Congress?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I presented it at the last session.

Mr. HOPKINS. Was that the first time it was ever presented?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. It was the first I know anything about its pendency here.

Mr. HOPKINS. Can the Senator explain to this body or to the House of Representatives why this claim has been permitted to sleep for more than thirty years before it is presented against the Government?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I can not, except that the claimant himself is a farmer with limited information about matters

of that kind. Possibly he did not understand that he had a claim against the Government.

Mr. HOPKINS. Is the original claimant living?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. He is living still. He is an old man now, and is very much in need of the proceeds of the property wrongfully taken from him forty years ago.

Mr. HOPKINS. Is the claim presented by him or by some other person?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. It is presented by him. There is no assignee.

Mr. HOPKINS. Will the attorneys get any commission on the payment if Congress shall favorably consider it?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I can not say about that. Ex-Senator Jones, my predecessor here, is his attorney. I presume he has some contract with him. I am not sure about that. He is an old friend of ex-Senator Jones and an old friend of ours. He is a very reputable citizen of the State of Arkansas.

Mr. HOPKINS. Ex-Senator Jones, as I remember, was a Senator from Arkansas for a great many years after the close of the civil war, and as a Senator he never felt that this claim had such merit in it as he was willing to stand sponsor for as a public officer. Is that correct?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I have no information that he knew anything about its existence. I am sure he did not think it was an unmeritorious claim, because it is not, and manifestly it is not. If he thought anything on the subject he did not think that. He probably knew nothing about it.

Mr. HOPKINS. I desire, Mr. President, to call to the attention of Senators the fact that under the statement made by the Senator from Arkansas forty-three years have elapsed since the close of the civil war, and the gentleman who is now acting as an attorney served in this body for many years—I think for eighteen or twenty years—and during all that period he never felt, as a public officer, that there was merit enough in the claim to present it to this body.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I think the Senator from Illinois does the ex-Senator from the State of Arkansas injustice when he says he never thought there was sufficient merit in the claim to justify him in presenting it. I have no information that he knew anything about the existence of the claim. If the Senator from Illinois has such information, I am sure he is justified in making that statement. He would not be justified in making it unless he was advised.

Mr. HOPKINS. I simply judge from the conditions as they appear here this morning. As I said, I have had occasion in years gone by to look into these claims very closely, while a Member of the other branch of Congress, and I have found that lapse of time has aided many of these claimants to get claims before the Senate and the House that, had they been taken up at the proper time, when the Government could have been protected by evidence which was then in existence, never would have been favorably considered. Of course, I make the suggestion to call the attention of Senators to that condition. If this is a claim of real merit, it should be made manifest before it is considered favorably by the Senate.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, I think it perfectly manifest from a consideration of the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury that this is just the kind of a case that the Senator says should exist in order to justify action at this late date. There has been a favorable report of two committees of the Senate.

It appears that in October, 1865, a large number of bales of cotton, largely in excess of the number now sought to be recovered for, were taken from John H. Hamiter, now a citizen of Arkansas; that a part of the cotton taken from him was sold, and the proceeds of fifty-three bales paid into the Treasury. It is there to-day.

It was not a war claim, because the war had ceased. It may possibly be that the officer who took the cotton assumed that he had some authority growing out of his connection with the Army, but the United States Government has no title, legal or equitable, to this money, and no officer of the Government asserts that it has.

It is a perfectly evident proposition that the whole thing was an erroneous exercise of authority, if not a wrongful one. The only question to be determined now is whether or not there is an equitable, just, and moral claim rightly asserted on behalf of the owner of that cotton for the money. The United States Government asserts no claim to it. There is no pretense that there is the slightest foundation or that there can be the slightest ground for assuming that the United States Government had any title to it then or has any title to it now. The equity of the claim becomes perfectly obvious upon a mere statement of the circumstances under which the cotton was taken from Mr. Hamiter.

Mr. HOPKINS. I should like to ask the Senator if, under

existing law, the claimant could not go into the Court of Claims and make good his claim there?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. The Court of Claims could find nothing except what the Secretary of the Treasury admits now.

Mr. HOPKINS. Is that court open to him now?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. No, sir; it would not be without some action of Congress. But why send it to the Court of Claims to determine that the cotton was taken in October, 1865? The records of the Treasury Department show that. Why refer it to the Court of Claims to determine the loyalty of the claimant when the record shows that? The money is there in the Treasury to-day opposite an entry upon the books of the Treasury Department, showing whence the money came and to whom it belonged, and the Court of Claims, if it had jurisdiction, could do nothing more.

Mr. HOPKINS. Where is the record of the loyalty of the claimant?

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. The record of his loyalty, as shown by the report, consists in the fact that he was pardoned by Andrew Johnson and took the oath of allegiance some months before the cotton was taken from him. The cotton was actually planted after the war ceased. This is not cotton that had an existence during the war. It was a crop of cotton raised after the war had ceased in that country. This is a clear case of error, and whilst I am entirely satisfied to see the Senator from Illinois and every other Senator protect the public funds of the United States, I do think, where it is manifest that wrong has been perpetrated and nobody asserts to the contrary, that it will not do to assume that the claim is fraudulent because it is old. There may be many reasons that Mr. Hamiter could give as to why he had not preferred his claim heretofore. I am not familiar with them. I know him, and I know he is a straightforward, honest man, a man somewhat unaccustomed to the ways of the world, and somewhat unaccustomed to the method of collecting claims. It may be that he did not believe he had any claim, and did not suppose he had any right until somebody brought the matter to his attention.

Mr. CULLOM. I suggest to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] that the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been referred to, be inserted in the Record with the debate on the bill.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I will make it a part of my remarks. It is a letter of Secretary Shaw, and I will read it. It is as follows:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, February 2, 1906—

Mr. KEAN. I suggest to the Senator from Arkansas that all that went in when the report was read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is already in.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Very well.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOCATION OF MINERAL CLAIMS.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, on the last legislative day, at the suggestion of the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], Senate bill No. 129 went to the Calendar under Rule IX until that Senator could examine it. He has now withdrawn any objection, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be restored to its place under Rule VIII, and that it be now considered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho asks unanimous consent that Senate bill 129, the title of which will be stated, be transferred from the Calendar under Rule IX to Rule VIII.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 129) to validate the location of mineral claims heretofore made by United States deputy mineral surveyors during their incumbency in office.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho asks unanimous consent that the bill, the title of which has just been stated, be transferred from the Calendar under Rule IX to Rule VIII. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HEYBURN. I now ask that it may be considered in its order.

The Senate as in Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill has been heretofore read, and the amendment reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. I rise to make an inquiry. I simply desire to ascertain what the bill is, and how it came to be under Rule IX.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the bill is Order of Business No. 138 on the Calendar, being Senate bill 129.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I will make a statement which I think will make it plain to the Senator from Colorado. The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. TELLER. I do.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, when the Calendar was reached on the last legislative day Senate bill 129 was reached in regular order. The bill was read and amended and was about to be put upon its passage when the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] suggested that he desired to make some inquiries regarding the bill, that he did not then have time to examine it, and he asked that it go to the Calendar under Rule IX in order that he might have time for that purpose. This morning the Senator from Kansas advised me that he desired to withdraw his objection to the bill, stating that it might be restored to its former place on the Calendar, and that it might be proceeded with regularly before the Senate. It is now in order, because by the transfer it has become the next bill to be reached.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I am willing that the order of transfer should be made, but before the bill is taken up for consideration, or when it is taken up, I should like to have the Senator explain—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill has been restored to its place on the Calendar under Rule VIII, and is now in order. The Secretary will read the bill for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill (S. 129), to validate the location of mineral claims heretofore made by United States deputy mineral surveyors during their incumbency in office, as amended, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the title to mining claims heretofore located by persons holding commissions as United States deputy mineral surveyors shall not be held invalid by reason of the fact that such locations were made by deputy mineral surveyors during their incumbency in such office and such location shall not be deemed to be in violation of section 452 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator from Idaho explain what section 452 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides?

Mr. HEYBURN. That provision of the statutes reads as follows:

SEC. 452. The officers, clerks, and employees in the General Land Office are prohibited from directly or indirectly purchasing or becoming interested in the purchase of any of the public land; and any person who violates this section shall forthwith be removed from his office.

Mr. President, that presents several phases of the question that have entered into the consideration of the right of this class of officers to locate mining claims. In the first place, there is a difference of opinion in the Department itself as to whether or not deputy mineral surveyors are in that class of officers against which this prohibition is made. A deputy United States mineral surveyor, under no circumstances which I can recall, receives any pay or consideration from the Government, nor is he on any pay roll. He is merely an officer having certain qualifications, who is designated as a proper person with whom a private individual may make a contract to perform private services paid for by the individual; but under some circumstances, or in some cases, this officer has been held to be within this prohibition, and in others he is held not to be within this prohibition. It will be observed that the statute does not say that a location made by such an officer then and thus described in the act is void or that the effect of his making such a location in any way affects its validity. But in some cases the Department has held that a location made by a deputy mineral surveyor is void; in some cases the courts have held such to be the case; in other cases other courts have held that he is not within the prohibition, and in other cases other courts have held that, even if he were within the prohibition, it would not affect the validity of the location. During all this period of uncertainty, and in the absence of any knowledge on the part of the deputy surveyors that such a question was being raised against them, locations have been made by deputy mineral surveyors, and before they attained any value or were developed as mines, passed, in the ordinary course of transfer, into the hands of innocent purchasers. In due course of time, sometimes within a short period and sometimes after many, many years, claims based upon locations made by deputy mineral surveyors have become mines of very considerable importance. So far as I know, there is no existing controversy depending upon this question, but there is, because of the fact that the Department has held that these officers are within the prohibition of the statute, a feeling of unrest and uncertainty as to the titles to mines that rest upon such locations. I think, however, and so far as I know without any exception, it is the desire of those engaged in mining and owning mineral claims that this question

shall be set at rest forever. This is in the nature of a statute to set at rest the questions and uncertainties as to those titles and to remove all temptation from those who would seek to take advantage of this technical or possible construction to be placed upon this statute and provoke litigation for the purpose of forcing compromises.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I am familiar with the character of the people who have been making these locations. It is an extreme stretch of imagination on the part of those who call these men officers of the Department. They are not now and never have been employees of the Department in a proper sense. They are not paid by the Department; they are paid entirely by private persons, and they can in no wise be called employees of the Department.

I do not intend to interfere with this bill, for undoubtedly it seeks to correct a bad ruling by the Department. I only want to say that, as a rule, any attempt on our part to validate what is invalid is a pretty dangerous business, and it is only when there is a very clear case of error that we ought to do it. I do not, however, object to the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, when this bill was up for consideration on a former occasion, I called attention to its peculiar wording, and I should now like the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN] to explain why the words "deputy mineral surveyors" are repeated. The bill reads:

That the title to mining claims heretofore located by persons holding commissions as United States deputy mineral surveyors shall not be held invalid by reason of the fact that such locations were made by deputy mineral surveyors during their incumbency in office as deputy mineral surveyors, etc.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the bill has already been amended by striking out the repetition of the words which was, I suppose, either an error of the printer or of those who corrected the proof. The words "as deputy mineral surveyors" in line 7 have been stricken out, and the word "such" has been interposed between the words "in" and "office" in that line.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is entirely satisfactory to me. I was not aware that the bill had been so amended.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; it was done on the last legislative day when this bill was up.

Mr. KEAN. The bill has not been amended or passed.

Mr. HEYBURN. The amendment was agreed to as in Committee of the Whole, and the bill is still in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was not present when that was done.

Mr. HEYBURN. I desire to make a little statement, so that the record may appear as it should, and it is called forth by the suggestion of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER]. I do not know whether the Senator from Colorado has read the report accompanying this bill, but in the report the conflicting decisions are set forth and referred to specifically, and it is held, as I suggested, that these parties were within the prohibited class.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision on the 13th of last month held that a land-office inspector, one sent around the country to investigate homestead claims, under this very statute would be incompetent to enter a homestead, and they held his title invalid. The Department has ruled both ways on this subject; but finally the case came to the Supreme Court of the United States, and they held in that decision practically that the statute covered every employee of the Land Office. It is the case of *Presser v. Finn*, in error to the supreme court of the State of Washington.

Mr. HEYBURN. That case was called to my attention. It relates to an entirely different class of officers—to people on the pay rolls of the Government.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FORT NIOBRARA MILITARY RESERVATION, NEBR.

The bill (S. 1931) to grant certain land part of the Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, Nebr., to the village of Valentine for a site for a reservoir or tank to hold water to supply the public of said village, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to grant to the village of Valentine, a duly incorporated municipality under the statutes of the State of Nebraska, the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 30, township 34 north, range 27 west, sixth principal meridian, in the State of Nebraska, that being now a part of the Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, the property of the United States but the tract shall be used by the village in supplying water to its inhabitants, and not for other purposes.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment,

ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TALTON T. DAVIS.

The bill (S. 2876) to correct the military record of Talton T. Davis was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to correct the military record of Talton T. Davis, of Marion, Kans., late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and to grant him an honorable discharge as of date October 8, 1862; but no pay, bounty, or allowances shall be allowed by reason of this act.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, is there a report accompanying that bill?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is a report accompanying the bill submitted by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN.]

Mr. BACON. Very well.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PENSIONS TO SURVIVORS OF CERTAIN INDIAN WARS.

The bill (S. 522) to extend the provisions of the act of June 27, 1902, entitled "An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war,' approved July 27, 1892," was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to extend the provisions of the act of July 27, 1892, as amended by the act of June 27, 1902, to include the Indian wars which occurred in the Territory of Utah down to and including those which took place in the year 1867; but before the name of any person shall be placed on the pension roll under this act proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall prescribe, that the applicant is entitled to a pension under this act; and the loss or lack of a certificate of discharge shall not deprive the applicant of the benefit of this act, but other proof of service performed and an honorable discharge, if satisfactory, shall be deemed sufficient; and when there is no record evidence of such service and such discharge the applicant may establish the same by other satisfactory testimony.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Utah to explain this bill, and inform the Senate how much money is involved in it. The latter part of the bill seems to be rather loosely drawn.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I am not able to say just exactly how many of the veterans who took part in the Indian disturbances are still alive. It is estimated, however, that there are about 700. The bill simply proposes to bring the provisions of the present law down to and including the year 1867. The survivors of the Indian wars referred to in the bill, and I suppose of one or two other Indian disturbances, are the only ones now left that are not drawing pensions to-day. The Committee on Pensions unanimously reported this bill. They approved of it last year when it passed the Senate, and they have also approved of it at this session. I need not go over in detail, I suppose, the causes of the war, etc.—

Mr. KEAN. I do not care for that. I only called the Senator's attention to the fact that the latter part of the bill seems to be rather loosely drawn.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I will state that the men who engaged in that war were never paid for their services by the Government of the United States, and it is for that reason that the proof of their service as outlined in the bill is left in the condition it is; that is, it must be satisfactory to the Department.

Mr. KEAN. And the Senator thinks from his knowledge of claims that that is a proper provision to make, and that it properly guards the Government against fraud and everything of that kind?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should say yes, under the circumstances.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I understand the bill is now open to amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. CLAPP. On page 2, after line 1, I move to amend by inserting the words "and including those which took place in the State of Minnesota down to and including the year 1862."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 1, after the date "1867," it is proposed to insert "and including those which took place in the State of Minnesota down to and including the year 1862."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment of the same character as that just offered by the Senator from Minnesota, to include the State of Colorado from 1860 to the close of 1865.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from Utah to state that those mentioned in the bill were the only Indian disturbances to which the provisions of the act of July 27, 1892, had not been extended.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I said, as I remember, that the bill applied to the war veterans of Utah of 1867.

Mr. KEAN. I think it ought to include all of them if it is going to pass at all.

Mr. SMOOT. But that there were one or two other States that had similar cases.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I should like to say that during the civil war Colorado had some Indian wars in which we put some—I do not know how many, but 200 or 300—men into the service, and some of them were engaged side by side with the Government troops. Those men have never been paid either by the State or by the General Government, and I know, Mr. President, that the State expended considerable money which has never been repaid; the counties expended a good deal of money, and individuals expended a good deal of money in the same cause. If there is any proposition to pay for such services, we can present as meritorious a case as any other State.

Mr. SMOOT. I will state that this very war cost the State of Utah a little over a million dollars. There was a claim presented here by Hon. Joseph Rawlins, formerly a Senator from the State of Utah, to reimburse the State that amount for moneys and provisions advanced.

Mr. TELLER. But it was not done.

Mr. SMOOT. That claim was never paid, but the service was given by these men, and there is a provision now on the statute books in the interest of the Black Hawk war veterans up to and including 1853. That provision, however, does not reach the later wars of Colorado, Utah, and perhaps of Minnesota. It is for that reason that I introduced this bill, to give the veterans referred to a pensionable status.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I have no objection to the bill. It is founded upon justice to those people. I only want to include the people of my State who stand in the same condition as do the others.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have no objection whatever to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado offers an amendment, which will be stated.

Mr. TELLER. I desire to have the same provision inserted in regard to Colorado that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] had inserted regarding Minnesota, except that I want to extend the time down to the close of the year 1865. Some of these disturbances occurred in that year, but I do not remember in what part of the year.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Following the amendment just inserted, it is proposed to insert:

and including those which took place in the State of Colorado during the years from 1862 to 1865, both inclusive.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I desire to propose a further amendment by including Idaho. On line 7, after the word "Utah," I move to insert the word "Idaho."

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Idaho could he not offer an amendment that would make the bill general? I think it ought to be made so.

Mr. HEYBURN. An amendment that would make it general would obviate these particular amendments. I desire to cover the Indian wars of Idaho of 1878 and to obviate the necessity of a lot of relief bills, many of which are pending and many of which are very just.

Mr. PERKINS. For the same reason, Mr. President, I desire to include California. But I think the bill ought to be perfected and made a general bill, and therefore I suggest to the Senator that it had better go over until to-morrow.

Mr. KEAN. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOPKINS in the chair). The bill will go over at the request of the Senator from California.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from California that the Committee on Pensions have had this subject under consideration for a number of years now, and no one from California has ever intimated to our committee that there were similar conditions in that State.

Mr. CLAPP. If the Senator will pardon an interruption, I might add that as to Minnesota the Pension Committee has just reported a provision as to the Indian wars in Minnesota.

Mr. SMOOT. I agree with the Senator from Minnesota upon that and know that to be the case; but it seems to me that it is asking something that should not be done in relation to this bill. If California wants a bill applying to any Indian wars that occurred in California similar to this, I think it would be proper to introduce a bill to that effect, and I assure the Senator I will support it.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. PERKINS. I have no desire to object to the passage of this bill, but I have in mind the Indian war in California, known as the "Indian Modoc war." I am not sure whether it has been provided for, and we do not want to be charged with neglect of duty, so far as the interests of our State are concerned.

Mr. SMOOT. As I understand, the war spoken of by the Senator from California has already been taken care of.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the amendment which I offered is before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. KEAN. What is the amendment?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will again be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 7, after the words "Territory of Utah," it is proposed to insert "and Territory of Idaho."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KEAN. I think the Senator from Idaho ought to be as gracious to the Senate as the Senator from Colorado has been, and postpone his amendment until the matter can be examined.

Mr. HEYBURN. All of the amendment has not been stated.

Mr. KEAN. That may be, but it is of the same nature as the amendment the Senator from California suggested; and the Senator from Idaho has no data in regard to the case at all.

Mr. HEYBURN. I have.

Mr. KEAN. Not here. It is not that I am opposed to it, but I think it ought to be considered.

Mr. HEYBURN. Let the amendment be considered so that the record will not be fragmentary.

Mr. KEAN. Certainly.

Mr. HEYBURN. I move to strike out "sixty-seven," on page 1, line 8, and insert in lieu "seventy-nine," so as to read, "eighteen hundred and seventy-nine." I desire to cover the period of our Nez Percé war, which presents the same class of claims exactly as the Senator from Utah is desiring to cover by the bill.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I wish simply to call attention to the fact that a good many years ago, when I chanced to be chairman of the Committee on Pensions, a general law was passed, which, at that time, was supposed to cover all these old Indian wars. I remember that I went to a good deal of trouble to ascertain whether or not it did, and I am satisfied it did. But since then I think one or two bills have been passed covering some fragments of military companies or regiments which were said to have participated in Indian wars.

Now, we are considering another bill to pension soldiers who were not enlisted, who have no record of service, and who are to be put on the pension roll by parole evidence. I am not going to be technical about this matter; if they rendered service covering a period of thirty days, I presume they ought to be pensioned; but it does seem to me, Mr. President, that it would be very much better if the suggestion made by some Senator a moment ago was adopted, that the consideration of this bill be passed over until a general bill can be drawn. It would save us a good deal of trouble, I am satisfied, in the future as well as at the present time.

This will not end it. We will have other fragments of regiments that killed Indians somewhere, or tried to kill them, coming in and engaging our attention. I want to sound this note of alarm, that after we have got through with this we are going to be asked to pension all the militia organizations of the various States. That, of course, is a separate subject, but it is one we will be called upon to consider. I do really think it would be in the line of good legislation if the Senator from Utah would allow this bill to go over and see if he can not frame a general law that would cover all the cases that have been suggested to-day and make it so broad that it would cover all cases that could be presented to the Bureau of Pensions, where the small amount of proof that is required by this bill was forthcoming. I really feel that that ought to be done.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, of course if the Senator from New Hampshire feels that this is not a proper bill and if he would prefer to have a general measure on this subject I cer-

tainly do not want to object. But I do feel that this bill should pass as it is. I feel that the men who fought in those wars at that time for the preservation of that country, sparsely settled as it was, in defense of homes there, and virtually for the protection of the property of the United States, ought to be provided for in a bill. The act of June 27, 1902, amending the act of July 27, 1892, granting pensions to the survivors of the Black Hawk war, the Creek war, the Cherokee disturbance, and the Seminole war, extended its provisions to the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850 to 1853, inclusive. I suppose the reason why it did not take in the wars of 1865 and 1866 and 1867 was that there had not been at that time a sufficient lapse of time, as was stated by members of the committee, to justify pensions being granted to the survivors. But I think now the time has come when there should be a law whereby these men can be placed in a position to receive pensions from the Government. I should like very much, of course, to have the bill passed, but if there is objection I shall say no more about it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the further consideration of the bill?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will not object, Mr. President.

Mr. FULTON. If the Senator from Utah has no objection—I do not wish to defeat the passage of his bill, because I think it is eminently just—I should like to have the State of Oregon inserted.

Mr. KEAN. If there are further amendments to the bill, I think we ought to follow the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire and have a general bill passed.

Mr. FULTON. I will not ask the adoption of the amendment if it is going to interfere with the passage of the Senator's bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXPOSITION AT QUITO, ECUADOR.

The bill (S. 4633) making an appropriation for the participation by the United States in an exposition to be held at Quito, Ecuador, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate \$50,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, for the participation by the United States in an exposition to be held at Quito, Ecuador, during the year 1909.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FIRST PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

The bill (S. 4634) making an appropriation for the representation of the United States at the First Pan-American Scientific Congress was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate \$35,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, to enable the Government of the United States to be fittingly represented at the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, to be held at Santiago, Chile, during the year 1908.

Mr. FRYE. After the word "dollars," in line 5, I move to insert "to be immediately available and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AWARD OF BERING SEA ARBITRATION.

The bill (S. 390) to confer jurisdiction upon the circuit court of the United States for the ninth circuit to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the award of the Bering Sea arbitration of Paris and to render judgment thereon was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McCREARY. Mr. President, a similar bill passed the Senate at the last session, and was favorably reported in the House of Representatives, but was not there reached on the Calendar. It is now again favorably reported.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNIE WARD, FORMERLY ANNIE BROWN.

The bill (S. 558) to authorize a patent to be issued to Annie Ward, formerly Annie Brown, for certain lands therein described was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. TELLER. I think there ought to be some explanation of the bill.

Mr. GAMBLE rose.

Mr. TELLER. Let the report be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the report at the request of the Senator from Colorado.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report submitted by Mr. GAMBLE, January 29, 1908, which is as follows:

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 558) to authorize a patent to be issued to Annie Ward, formerly Annie Brown, for certain lands therein described, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report it back with the recommendation that the same do pass.

The bill proposes to confirm the homestead entry of Annie Ward, formerly Annie Brown, and authorizes the issuance of patent to the land described, and the facts in connection with the case are fully set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Interior upon the bill, which is hereto attached.

The equities in the case appeal very strongly to your committee, as they did to the Secretary of the Interior, shown and admitted by that official's decision in the case and by his suspension of further action respecting the land involved, at the request of Senator HANSBROUGH, until opportunity might be afforded Congress to enact special measure for the relief of this homesteader. Laches on the part of the Department is shown in the delay of practically two years in the allowance of the entrywoman's application to make second entry, and in view of the fact that absolute good faith is shown throughout, as evidenced by the proof, and the further fact that extreme hardship would be inflicted upon the parties in interest by the cancellation of the entry, your committee is of the opinion that the bill should become law.

The report of the Secretary referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 13, 1908.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from the clerk of your committee of Senate bill 558, with the request for the views of this Department thereon. The bill is entitled "A bill to authorize a patent to be issued to Annie Ward, formerly Annie Brown, for certain lands therein described," and provides:

"That the entry of Annie Ward, formerly Annie Brown, of the southwest quarter of section twenty, township one hundred and forty-four north, range seventy-one west, in the Fargo land district, in the State of North Dakota, held for cancellation by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and ordered canceled by the Secretary of the Interior, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause a patent to the land embraced within said entry to be issued to the said Annie Ward, formerly Annie Brown, provided there is no valid adverse claim for such land."

On May 6, 1902, the beneficiary of the proposed legislation being then a single woman, filed her application to enter the SW. 1/4 sec. 20, T. 144 N., R. 71 W., fifth principal meridian, at Fargo, N. Dak., under the homestead law as a second entry. The papers were transmitted to the General Land Office, and on February 8, 1904, the application was allowed, and on June 25, 1904, she made entry No. 28441, Bismarck, N. Dak., series. On May 4, 1906, she submitted commutation proof showing that she began building her house October 15, 1904, into which she moved the following November, and that her actual residence therein was continuous, being absent with her family only one month, in June, 1905, on business in Minnesota, where she was detained by sickness. Her proof shows that her house is 12 by 16 feet, with a kitchen 12 by 12 feet, granary 14 by 20, barn 24 by 36, 80 acres of breaking, 200 trees near the buildings, 45 acres of fenced pasture, well 26 feet deep, curbed with wood, the aggregate value of the improvements being \$1,290; that her family consists of "her husband and two children," and that she and her family have continuously resided on the land since first establishing residence thereon. As to the cultivation of the land, the proof shows that in 1902 she broke 10 acres and cultivated it to flax; in 1903 a crop of flax was raised on the same land; in 1905, 70 acres were cropped, 60 to flax and 10 to rye; and in 1906, 80 acres were seeded and being seeded.

The proof shows the establishment and maintenance of an actual bona fide home, and the improvements and cultivation of the land from year to year indicate an honest purpose to continue to make the land a home to the exclusion of a home elsewhere. It was to encourage the making of such homes that induced the passage of the homestead law; but it appearing from her proof that prior to the allowance of her entry she had married, she was required to file an affidavit showing the date of her marriage and whether at that time her husband was claiming a separate tract of land under the homestead law. In response to this she filed her affidavit June 29, 1906, that she was married October 28, 1902, and that her husband made proof upon his homestead entry in April, 1903, and was therefore not claiming a separate tract under the homestead law during the time they were living upon her entry.

Upon consideration thereof by the General Land Office, on April 23, 1907, her commutation proof was rejected and her homestead entry held for cancellation. From this decision she appealed to the Department, and upon consideration thereof by the Department the decision of the General Land Office was affirmed on August, 23, 1907, the Department in this decision citing the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 685), stating that:

"Claimant prior to her marriage took possession of the land and raised a crop thereon, and such cultivation was continued from year to year, but she did not establish residence upon the land until November, 1904. A mere act of settlement upon the land is not sufficient to bring the settler within the protection of the act; she must have 'improved, established, and maintained bona fide residence thereon,' but even if her settlement was sufficient to bring it within the remedial provisions of the act (June 6, 1900) she would be barred by the second proviso that requires the claimant to show 'that the man whom she marries is not at the time of their marriage claiming a separate tract under the homestead law.' The purpose of the act was to guard against the maintenance of two homes at the same time by husband and wife. Even if the claimant prior to marriage had initiated such a settlement right as would be protected by the act of June 6, 1900, it was defeated by her marriage to a man who had at the time of marriage an unperfected homestead which he continued to claim and maintain. While there are many equities in favor of this entryman, the language of the statute is so free from ambiguity as to make it obligatory upon the Department to cancel the entry."

On September 26, 1907, at the request of Hon. H. C. HANSBROUGH, United States Senator, the Department suspended further action respecting the land involved until such time as opportunity might be afforded Congress to enact a special measure for the relief of this homesteader.

In view of the equities of the case above enumerated, the Department has no objection to interpose to the enactment of Senate bill 558, returned herewith, into law.

Very respectfully,

JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD,
Secretary.

The COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
United States Senate.

During the reading of the report,

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I do not think it is necessary to read all of the report. I should like to have it appear in the RECORD, however.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection the report will be printed in the RECORD without being further read.

Mr. TELLER. I made the suggestion I did because I thought it was within the power of the Department to give the relief. I am not certain now that it is.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN HOMESTEAD ENTRYMEN.

The bill (S. 553) for the relief of certain homestead entrymen was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That no homestead entries heretofore made shall be canceled for the sole reason that persons who made such entries have, under the act entitled "An act relating to public lands," approved June 15, 1880, purchased lands formerly entered by them, and all entries heretofore canceled on that ground may be reinstated upon a showing by the entryman or his heirs, within one year from the approval of this act, that there are no valid grounds for the cancellation of such entries in all cases where valid adverse rights have not attached to the lands covered by such entries since the dates of their cancellation, but this act shall not be construed as validating or authorizing the reinstatement of any entry made under sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the commutation provisions of the homestead laws shall not apply to any entry confirmed or reinstated under the provisions of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I should like to have the Senator who reported the bill state approximately how general it is in its application. To how many entries will it apply?

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I am unable to state the number of entries. I do not think it will apply to a great many entries. There are only a few cases.

Under the law of 1900 we allowed people who had taken a homestead, but had commuted it by paying the cash price for it, to make another entry. In 1880 Congress passed a law for the relief of certain homesteaders, the second section of which I will read, as it has a bearing on this case:

That persons who have heretofore under any of the homestead laws entered lands properly subject to such entry, or persons to whom the right of those having so entered for homesteads, may have been attempted to be transferred by bona fide instrument in writing, may entitle themselves to said lands by paying the Government price therefor, and in no case less than \$1.25 per acre, and the amount heretofore paid the Government upon said lands shall be taken as part payment of said price: *Provided*, This shall in no wise interfere with the rights or claims of others who may have subsequently entered such lands under the homestead laws.

There are not many, but there are a few cases of persons who made entry under that special law. They have made second entries, and they supposed, inasmuch as they paid for the land, that they would be in exactly the same category as the men who had commuted under the law of 1900. But the Department had some scruples about it. The bill as originally introduced was referred to the Department, and they presented a substitute, which is the bill now under consideration, and recommend it.

Mr. WARREN. I have one more question. If I understand the Senator correctly, this does not apply to those who have commuted their homesteads under the general law?

Mr. NELSON. No, it does not apply to them. Inasmuch as these entrymen under this law paid for their land like men who now commute, the bill is intended to put them exactly on the same footing. That is all there is to the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M. McDOWELL.

The bill (S. 685) to provide for the payment of John M. McDowell for services rendered in preparing a new set of indices of all the records of Council City recording district of the second judicial district of Alaska was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to John M. McDowell, of Council City, Alaska, a sum not to exceed \$3,000 for the services stated.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, or-

dered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

The bill (S. 4377) to carry into effect the international convention of December 21, 1904, relating to the exemption in time of war of hospital ships from dues and taxes on vessels was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. KEAN. I ask the Senator from Illinois whether he thinks the preamble ought to be stricken out?

Mr. CULLOM. I do not think it should be.

Mr. HEYBURN. No; I do not think it should be stricken out.

The preamble was agreed to.

IMMIGRANT STATION AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The bill (H. R. 7694) to provide for the purchase of ground for and the erection of a public building for an immigration station, on a site to be selected for said station, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar, and was read.

Mr. BACON. Is there a report accompanying the bill? If so, I should like to have it read, unless it is very long.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is no report with the bill.

Mr. BACON. The bill carries a considerable appropriation, and we ought at least to know the necessity of it. I hope the Senator in charge of the bill will enlighten us on it. I note, however, that the Senator who reported the bill is temporarily absent from the Chamber.

I am not urging any objection to the bill, but I think it is due to us that we should know the reasons which impelled the introduction and the favorable report of the bill. I am sorry that neither the Senator who introduced it nor the Senator who reported it is here. The bill may be all right, but I do think when a bill carrying an appropriation of \$250,000 is before the Senate there ought at least to be a report from the committee or a statement from some one representing the committee in order that we know the reasons by which we are actuated in making the appropriation. We are absolutely without any information.

Mr. CLAY. Does the bill come from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It was reported from the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. CLAY. It strikes me that a bill of this kind should come from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and that committee reported it back and asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Immigration, which was agreed to.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. CLAY. Certainly.

Mr. KEAN. I may say for the information of the Senator from Georgia that this bill is similar to one reported by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] for the establishment of an immigrant station at Boston, which had been recommended by the Department. The bill in regard to Boston has already passed, and this is for an immigrant station at Philadelphia.

Mr. CLAY. Does the Senator mean to say that this bill has been recommended by the Department and unanimously by the Committee on Immigration?

Mr. KEAN. I am not a member of that committee, but I believe it has. It has already passed the other House.

Mr. CLAY. I know nothing about it. If it came from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds originally, I am on that committee, but have no recollection of it.

Mr. BACON. Unless some one is prepared to make a statement in explanation of the bill I shall object to its present consideration. I do not wish it to lose its place on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over without prejudice.

Mr. BACON. Without prejudice. I am perfectly willing to agree to the passage of the bill so soon as we have any information, but there is absolutely none before the Senate now.

STEAM LIGHTER CLIMAX.

The bill (S. 2873) for the relief of the owners of the steam lighter *Climax* and the cargo laden aboard thereof was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that the claim of the owners of the steam lighter *Climax*, injured and

sunk by collision with the United States light-house tender *Cactus* on the afternoon of the 25th day of November, 1905, in the East River, off the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, for and on account of the loss and injury to the vessel and cargo and damages to the owners thereof, may be submitted to the United States district court of the southern district of New York, under and in compliance with the rules of the court sitting as a court of admiralty, and the court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine and to render judgment thereupon upon the same principles and measures of liability and damages in like cases in admiralty.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

The bill (S. 3023) to amend the national banking laws was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. KEAN. Let the bill be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over at the request of the Senator from New Jersey.

IMMIGRANT STATION AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. LODGE. I understand that House bill 7694 was passed over.

Mr. BACON. I will state for the information of the Senator, as he was not in his seat, that it was upon my objection the bill was passed over, not that I knew any valid objection against the passage of the bill, but there was simply a failure of information upon which we could act intelligently. I therefore simply asked that it be passed over without prejudice until the Senator from Massachusetts or some other Senator, in the absence of a printed report, could give us the required information as to the necessity for the erection of this structure.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7694) to provide for the purchase of ground for and the erection of a public building for an immigration station, on a site to be selected for said station, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. It directs the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor to acquire by purchase or condemnation a suitable site and cause to be erected, complete, thereon a public building to temporarily accommodate and care for immigrants arriving at the city of Philadelphia, Pa., the cost of the site and the complete erection, equipment, and furnishing of the building not to exceed the sum of \$250,000.

Mr. LODGE. I reported the bill in behalf of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. PENROSE), as he was absent from the city at that time. A similar bill passed the Senate for the erection of an immigrant station at Boston.

All the immigrant stations on the Atlantic coast were thoroughly examined by the Immigration Commission, which was created at the last session of Congress, and that Commission was unanimous that there ought to be new stations at Philadelphia and Boston. Neither station is fit for the proper reception of immigrants. Boston has the largest number of immigrants next to New York, reaching some sixty or seventy thousand, and I think Philadelphia has over 50,000 immigrants annually.

I will not take time in saying anything about the Boston station, as that bill has passed, but the Philadelphia station is totally unfit for the reception of immigrants. It is an old building. It is almost impossible to keep it clean, as it should be, though every effort is made in that direction. It is dark, and it is in no wise a proper place in which to keep the people who are detained or in which to receive the people for examination.

The Commission were unanimous in recommending the new stations. The same recommendation was made by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the Committee on Immigration in both Houses have been unanimous in reporting bills for new stations at these two large ports. All who have examined the matter are of one opinion.

The money necessary for the construction of the station comes from the immigrant fund. It is not a charge upon the Treasury. There is, as Senators are doubtless aware, what is known as "the immigrant fund." All the money coming from the head tax is put into a separate fund in the Treasury, which is used for the expenses of the Immigration Service. That fund has reached over two million and a half dollars. The last act limited the amount in the fund at any one time to two and a half million dollars, and everything above that is covered into the Treasury. There is this large fund derived from the head tax, which is used for the benefit of the service. There is an abundance of money there to pay for these new stations, and I can assure Senators from my personal examination that the need of a new station at Philadelphia is imperative. The appropriation ought to be made.

Mr. BACON. Before the Senator takes his seat I should like to make an inquiry of him. Does the Senator regard the erection of these immigrant stations as conducive to the encouragement of immigration into this country?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, that is a question which I have not considered. I had not thought that they had any bearing on the amount of immigration into the country one way or the other. But even if I thought the fact that we had good stations encouraged immigration I should still advocate them, although I am not in favor of indiscriminate or unlimited immigration.

I think it becomes us to have proper places for the reception of the people who come here. A considerable percentage of them—women, children, people who are diseased—are detained for examination and have to be deported subsequently, and they ought to be carefully and properly treated.

Mr. CULLOM. Decently, anyway.

Mr. LODGE. There ought to be decent accommodations for them all, such as are at Ellis Island, in New York. I think it is only proper that we should treat these people while they are in the hands of the Government in such a way that their health and morals will be guarded so far as possible.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I quite agree with the Senator that we ought to have proper accommodations for the immigrants when they come, but I think it is very patent that the more agreeable we make the reception the more there is in the way of encouragement for them to come.

I thought, in view of the Senator's very pronounced opposition to immigration, which he has expressed very forcibly in this Chamber, possibly that thought had not occurred to him. But accepting his statement, that whatever might be his attitude in regard to the question of immigration, he would desire that these new stations should be erected, I should like to inquire of him, as he is on the Commission and also upon the Committee on Immigration, how many stations there are along the Atlantic coast outside of the three which he has mentioned?

Mr. LODGE. There is a station at Baltimore, and two stations, which I suppose by this time are completed—one at Galveston and the other at New Orleans—were authorized last year.

Mr. BACON. My inquiry was—

Mr. LODGE. I do not recall now whether there is a station at Norfolk or not. I do not think there is. At all events, the number of immigrants arriving there is so small that it is not of consequence.

Mr. BACON. My suggestion was instigated, I may say; somewhat by my interest in the port of Charleston, a port which has manifested some considerable enterprise in the introduction of a desirable class of immigrants, and there was some legislation last year that I thought was decidedly unfriendly to it. As the attitude of the learned Senator from Massachusetts seems to be somewhat changed in regard to the question, I did not know but that while he was in a liberal mood in this matter he might recall the fact that possibly the action taken last year had shut up the port of Charleston to this desirable class of immigrants, and that possibly he might now add to this bill a provision for an immigrant station at Charleston, only for the most desirable class, I will say. None of us desire the undesirable class.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will state for the information of the Senator from Georgia, if the Senator from Massachusetts will permit me, that we have already passed a bill, and it is a law, providing for an immigrant station at Charleston. It is a very modest one. I think we got only \$50,000, but we got all we asked for.

Mr. LODGE. That is true. I had forgotten Charleston when I mentioned Galveston and New Orleans.

Mr. President, I have not changed my views about immigration, because I wish the immigrants when they arrive here to be properly treated. I do not suppose for one moment that we are going to add to the immigration because it is known that for the twenty-four or forty-eight hours that the mass of them are detained at the port of entry they are treated like human beings and not like cattle. I do not think that will have any effect one way or the other on the tide of immigration, which is moved by causes more potent than the condition of the station at which they are received.

I have been in favor of putting a suitable station wherever there would arrive any considerable number of immigrants. I voted last year for stations at Charleston, Galveston, and New Orleans. Perhaps Senators are not aware how trifling the immigration is at most of those points, and that for a large part of the year the stations are but little used. I think the immigration at New Orleans was something like 4,000, and the immigration at Galveston (I am speaking from memory of six

months ago) was something like 6,000 for the previous year. The immigration at Philadelphia was 55,000, and immigrants are arriving there every week. The immigration at Boston reaches 70,000. Sometimes a couple thousand have arrived in a day. There are thousands of immigrants a week who come in at that port. The immigration at New York is over 1,000,000. We have to proportion our stations to the needs of the ports.

Mr. CLAY. I ask the Senator if I am correct in stating that we are receiving in this country now about 1,250,000 foreigners every year?

Mr. LODGE. There were something over 1,100,000 last year, I think. I have not the exact figures, but I think the number was 1,100,000 and odd.

Mr. CLAY. Does not the Senator think the best interests of the country and our future demand that we shall be extremely careful in regard to the introduction of foreigners into this country? Does not the Senator think we have done well in guarding carefully our law and in restricting the class of immigrants that shall come to this country?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the question of immigration is one which I have discussed very often in this body, and I discussed it very often in the other House before I came here. My views upon the question have never changed. I have thoroughly approved of the laws we have had. We have had no strictly restrictive laws as yet except the laws excluding the Chinese.

Mr. CLAY. I understood the Senator to favor an educational qualification.

Mr. LODGE. I did, but that has never been adopted.

Mr. CLAY. It was adopted, I think, by the Senate and stricken out by the House.

Mr. LODGE. It was passed by both Houses and vetoed by President Cleveland.

Mr. CLAY. I thought that that feature of the bill was passed by the Senate two sessions ago.

Mr. LODGE. It was. It has passed the Senate three times—

Mr. CLAY. I thought so.

Mr. LODGE. And it has been lost in the House. It passed both Houses and was vetoed by President Cleveland. It passed the Senate again when you, sir, [the Vice-President in the chair] were chairman of the Committee on Immigration, and it was lost in the House; and it passed again last year, and the House again refused to accept it, and it was lost in conference.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. There is no political color to this discussion; at least I had not supposed there was any politics in it; but if the Senator charges the destruction of the educational qualification to a Democratic President, he ought at least to be fair enough to locate the trouble now with the Republican House.

Mr. LODGE. I was not making a speech with any idea of politics. I do not think immigration is a political question; but the Senator from Georgia was asking about the educational test, and I gave him the history of it. It is simply a fact that the bill carrying the educational test, as it is called, passed both Houses of Congress and was vetoed by President Cleveland. I do not remember the exact year. It was during his second term, and at the time when I was chairman of the Immigration Committee of the Senate. It subsequently passed the Senate and was lost in the House—a Republican House.

Mr. LATIMER. Will the Senator from Massachusetts yield to me for a moment?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. LATIMER. As I understand the object of this measure, it is simply to give improved conditions at Philadelphia, so that a more thorough examination can be made of immigrants as they arrive in this country. The boarding house, as I understand it, where the immigrants are taken after they are landed from the vessel is now some distance from the place of landing. Upon investigating the immigrant question in Europe, we found that the steamship companies are at a great disadvantage where the boarding houses are in one part of the city and the immigrant station in another, for the reason that the immigrants will be scattered over the city and there will be no opportunity to take care of them and exercise influence over them, and they can not be made as cleanly in their clothing and in the care of their quarters as is the case where magnificent immigration stations are provided, such as are found in many places.

I understand that the station at Philadelphia is an old building, over a hundred years old, and that it is not sufficient to take care of the immigrants when they are landed there. I

do not see that that has a thing to do with the question as to whether a man may be for or against the class of immigrants coming into the United States. The object is simply to take care of the people who are coming here under the laws that we have already passed. If we want to further restrict immigration so as to prevent the coming of a class of immigrants to which we are opposed, it is all right to put it into a bill, but I think this measure ought to pass, so as to give accommodation for the people who are now coming under the laws we have already passed.

Mr. LODGE. I had no idea of entering upon any general discussion of the immigration question. It is a question that is always with us, and we shall have a good deal of discussion about it in coming years as we have had in the past, because it is one of the very great problems that confronts this country. I was merely replying as best I could to questions that Senators put to me.

What the Senator from South Carolina says about the building at Philadelphia I had already said, and it is quite true. It is an old freight house that has been turned into an immigrant station. The upper story is used for the immigrants and the lower story for their luggage. I supposed the detention station is there, too; but the Senator may be right about that. Certainly the detention station, wherever it is, is under the control of the Government, and the offices of the immigration commissioner of Philadelphia are a long distance uptown, because there is no suitable place for him and his offices on the spot where they ought to be. The station is very inconvenient; it is not healthy; it is dark, and in every way unsuitable for the reception of human beings, some of whom have been detained there perhaps for several days, or as long as a week—those who have to be deported and those subject to a more careful examination than others.

Whatever views we may any of us hold about immigration, that the measures ought to be simply selective as they now are or that we ought to go further and have restrictive measures. I think we all ought to be agreed that humanity demands that while the people who land upon our shores are under the control of the Government and being examined according to our laws, they should be treated in such a way as to provide for their health and their comfort, and that we should use them with the decency and kindness which is becoming on the part of a nation like that of the United States.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I do not understand that there has been any objection expressed by anyone to the passage of the pending bill. Personally, I have none. On the contrary, I quite agree that the Government should establish at the proper ports suitable houses for the reception and examination of immigrants. My purpose in calling attention to it was twofold. I had a little curiosity to know whether there had been changes of views by certain Senators in regard to the matter of immigration. Then, forgetting for the moment that we had already provided for Charleston, and recollecting the fact that there had been a matter of legislation which seemed to me to be directed quite particularly at that port, I felt an interest to know whether we might not at this time provide for Charleston. But that is provided for I understand, and, so far as I am concerned, I shall approve the passage of the bill and vote for it.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, there are some executive communications which should be acted upon, and therefore I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS ON THE CALENDAR.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume consideration of the bills on the Calendar under Rule VIII.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bills on the Calendar under Rule VIII. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The first bill on the Calendar will be stated.

PORT OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The bill (H. R. 558) to extend to the port of Chattanooga, Tenn., the privileges of immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to extend the privileges of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, entitled

"An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," to the port of Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I should like to know what the statute is that is referred to in the bill. I ask whether there is a report accompanying the bill?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is no report noted as being with the bill.

Mr. TELLER. Then I wish some Senator would explain the bill.

Mr. McLAURIN. Mr. President, there was a report made on the bill in the House of Representatives, which report was adopted by the Senate committee and is with the papers, I take it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report is not indicated upon the Calendar.

Mr. McLAURIN. The report of the House committee was handed in when the bill was reported, as I happen to know, having myself reported it.

Mr. NELSON. I think I can explain to the Senator from Colorado. The bill went to the Committee on Commerce. In all such cases we refer the bills to the Treasury Department. This bill was referred to the Treasury Department, and they sent in a letter of recommendation in its favor. The letter is not quoted, but the Treasury Department favors the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC DOMAIN IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

The bill (S. 2495) restoring a certain tract of public land in the State of Minnesota to the public domain was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, on page 1, line 4, after the word "thirty," to insert:

And the point of land in section 18, extending from lot 1 in section 19, omitted from the original United States land survey, but which is shown upon the plat of survey made under the direction of the War Department by the United States engineer office at St. Paul, for the Gull Lake Reservoir, in Minnesota, which said land was reserved for reservoir purposes and the reservation approved by the President January 18, 1896.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following-described land, to wit, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 30, and the point of land in section 18, extending from lot 1 in section 19, omitted from the original United States land survey, but which is shown upon the plat of survey made under the direction of the War Department by the United States engineer office at St. Paul, for the Gull Lake Reservoir, in Minnesota, which said land was reserved for reservoir purposes and the reservation approved by the President January 18, 1896, in township 134 north, of range 29 west, in the State of Minnesota, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain subject to homestead entry; and all prior rights of settlement and entry, or attempted entry, are hereby reserved to the occupant and claimant of the land, to be passed upon and determined by the Commissioner of the General Land Office: *Provided, however,* That any homestead entry of said land or final certificate or patent that may be issued therefor, shall be subject to the right of the United States to construct and maintain a dam for reservoir purposes at Gull Lake and to flood any part of said land by means of said dam.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill restoring certain tracts of public land in the State of Minnesota to the public domain."

Mr. KEAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 4 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 4, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 3, 1908.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

Hal J. Cole, of Washington, to be register of the land office at Spokane, Wash., to take effect March 18, 1908, at expiration of his present term. (Reappointment.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, to be major from January 31, 1908, vice Sewell, resigned.

First Lieut. Edward N. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from January 31, 1908, vice Morrow, promoted.

Second Lieut. Jarvis J. Bain, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from January 31, 1908, vice Johnston, promoted.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 3, 1908.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

James Brady, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts.

Luke B. Colbert, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts.

David M. Little, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Salem and Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts.

Obed G. Smith, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. John R. Williams, Coast Artillery Corps, to be colonel from January 20, 1908.

Maj. William C. Rafferty, Coast Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from January 20, 1908.

Capt. Henry D. Todd, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from January 20, 1908.

Capt. Thomas W. Winston, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from January 21, 1908.

First Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from January 20, 1908.

First Lieut. John O. Steger, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from January 21, 1908.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, Fifth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from January 21, 1908.

POSTMASTERS.

ARIZONA.

Francis D. Crable to be postmaster at Tombstone, Cochise County, Ariz.

CONNECTICUT.

Alfred E. Goddard to be postmaster at Essex, Middlesex County, Conn.

William H. Kenyon to be postmaster at Moosup, Windham County, Conn.

NEW JERSEY.

James E. Jones to be postmaster at Florence, Burlington County, N. J.

NEW YORK.

E. A. Drew to be postmaster at Tupper Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

Daniel D. Moyer to be postmaster at Hammond, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

DEBT OF SANTO DOMINGO.

The injunction of secrecy was removed February 3, 1908, from the report on the debt of Santo Domingo (Ex. Doc. No. 1, 59th Cong., 1st sess.) submitted to the President of the United States by Jacob H. Hollander, special commissioner, on October 1, 1905.

CODES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The injunction of secrecy was removed February 3, 1908, from a convention signed at Rio de Janeiro on August 23, 1906, by the delegates of the Governments represented at the Third International Conference of American States, looking to the establishing of an international commission of jurists for the purpose of preparing draft codes of private and public international law regulating the relations between the nations of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 3, 1908.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

NORTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's table the bill S. 485, with House amendments disagreed to by the Senate.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 485) to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Texas and to provide for terms of court at Amarillo, Tex., and for a clerk for said district, and for other purposes.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on the House amendments and agree to the conference asked.

The motion was agreed to.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. JENKINS, Mr. LITTLEFIELD, and Mr. HENRY of Texas, as conferees on the part of the House.

ADDITIONAL STENOGRAPHER TO COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following privileged report from the Committee on Accounts.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution in lieu of House resolution 197.

Resolved, That there shall be paid, out of the contingent fund of the House, for the services of an additional stenographer to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, for the session of the Sixtieth Congress, compensation at the rate of \$100 per month.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is this a unanimous report?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes, sir.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTA, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills and joint resolution of the following titles:

On January 31, 1908:

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution to amend the act of March 4, 1907, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to use for rent an increased proportion of the appropriation made by said act for rent for the Bureau of Forestry.

On February 1, 1908:

H. R. 7606. An act to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, in Beltrami County, Minn.," approved March 3, 1905;

H. R. 9121. An act to authorize a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa;

H. R. 10368. An act to authorize Secretary of War to change name of Julius Flemming to his proper name of Jacob John Locher;

H. R. 11330. An act to authorize the Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Grand Calumet River in the town of Gary, Ind.;

H. R. 11331. An act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Grand Calumet River at or near the town of Gary, Ind.; and

H. R. 12412. An act to authorize the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cache River in Woodruff County, Ark.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. CROCKETT, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills and concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 4098. An act for the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service for duty on the coast of Oregon;

S. 4380. An act for the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service for anchorage duty at the port of New York;

S. 533. An act for the relief of A. A. Noon; and

Senate concurrent resolution 28.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 2,500 copies of Senate Document No. 189, Fifty-eighth Congress, third session, being the report of the Public Lands Commission, with appendix, 1,500 copies for the use of the Public Lands Commission, 500 for the use of the Senate, and 500 for the use of the House of Representatives.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS OF WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to take up the bill H. R. 15653, suspend the rules, and pass the bill.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 15653) to increase the pension of widows, minor children, and so forth, of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late civil war, the war with Mexico, the various Indian wars, and so forth, and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late civil war.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for widows, minor children under the age of 16 years, and helpless minors, as defined by existing laws, now on the roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be \$12 per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the existing allowance of \$2 per month for each child under the age of 16 years and for each helpless child; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private.